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The NATIONAL FOOD SITUATION

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SUMMARY

Supplies of food for the first part of this year are generally high though there are some significant changes expected among individual items. Somewhat less meat, fishery products, lard, and fresh vegetables will be available but increases are likely for chicken, eggs, manufactured dairy products, and shortening, compared with the first part of 1953. Also, more fresh and processed fruit, canned vegetables, potatoes, and sweetpotatoes are on hand for consumption during the late winter and early spring than a year ago.

Meat supplies for the first half of this year will be significantly smaller than the very large supplies of a year earlier. Hog slaughter this spring will be down considerably from early 1953 and fewer cattle and sheep were being grain-fed on January 1. However, meat production in the last half of the year is expected to come close to the heavy output of the last half of 1953 and will include more pork.

(Continued on page 3)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Table 1.- Volume of farm marketings and home consumption and civilian per capita food consumption, 1935-39 average, 1947-52, and estimates for 1953, with percentage comparisons 1/

(Index numbers: 1947-49 = 100)

Item	1935-39 average	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 prel. 2/	1953 as a percentage of	
									1935-39	1952
Food grains 3/	54	100	102	98	81	77	94	98	181	104
Vegetables 4/	85	99	103	98	99	99	95	100	118	105
Fruits and nuts 5/	81	103	99	98	99	107	102	100	123	98
Sugar crops	107	114	91	94	116	93	93	106	99	114
Total food crops 6/	72	101	102	98	92	91	95	99	138	104
Meat animals	72	105	96	99	100	104	107	112	156	105
Poultry and eggs	64	99	96	105	111	118	123	131	205	107
Dairy products	88	101	98	101	101	99	100	104	118	104
Total food livestock 7/	75	103	97	101	102	105	108	112	149	104
Food marketings and home consumption	74	102	98	100	100	102	105	109	147	104
Marketings and home consumption of all farm commodities 8/	73	100	97	103	99	101	104	109	149	105
Civilian per capita food consumption	91	102	99	99	100	99	101	102	112	101

1/ Index of volume of farm marketings and home consumption supersedes the series on volume of agricultural production for sale and for farm home consumption. 2/ Indexes for 1953 are based on calendar-year quantities estimated as of January 15. 3/ Wheat, rye, rice, and buckwheat. 4/ Truck crops for fresh use and processing, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, dry field peas, and mung beans. 5/ Except peanuts. 6/ In addition to the crops listed above, includes peanuts, peppermint, popcorn, spearmint, and vegetables grown under glass. 7/ Also includes honey, but excludes turkey hatching eggs. 8/ Food and nonfood items.

Table 2.- Supply-utilization of agricultural food products, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, and 1947-53 1/

Year	Production	Imports	Stock change 2/	Total utilization	Food use		Nonfood use 4/	Commercial exports and shipments 5/		Department of Agriculture 6/		
					Civilian	Military 3/		Food	Nonfood	Stock change 7/	Deliveries	Net purchases for export
	Section a. Percentage of total utilization in each year											
1935-39	94.0	8.2	-2.2	100.0	67.9	---	30.1	1.6	0.5	-0.1	---	-0.1
1947-49	95.4	6.5	-1.9	100.0	64.8	2.6	27.5	2.6	.4	.2	1.9	2.1
1947	92.0	6.0	2.0	100.0	64.6	2.3	27.5	3.0	.3	.1	2.2	2.3
1948	100.2	6.8	-7.0	100.0	65.7	2.8	27.2	2.4	.3	-.1	1.7	1.6
1949	94.1	6.7	-.8	100.0	64.2	2.7	28.0	2.3	.5	.6	1.7	2.3
1950	94.4	6.9	-1.3	100.0	65.3	1.4	28.5	2.5	.7	.2	1.4	1.6
1951	90.6	6.9	2.5	100.0	63.6	2.8	28.0	3.8	.8	-.7	1.7	1.0
1952 8/	95.2	6.9	-2.1	100.0	65.8	2.0	26.6	4.4	.9	-.1	.4	.3
1953 8/	94.7	6.9	-1.6	100.0	66.6	1.7	26.0	3.3	1.0	.9	.5	1.4
	Section b. Percentage of total utilization in 1947-49											
1935-39	71.6	6.2	-1.6	76.2	51.7	---	23.0	1.2	.4	-.1	---	-.1
1947-49	95.4	6.5	-1.9	100.0	64.8	2.6	27.5	2.6	.4	.2	1.9	2.1
1947	93.6	6.1	2.0	101 7	65.7	2.3	28.0	3.1	.3	.1	2.2	2.3
1948	97.6	6.6	-6.8	97.4	64.0	2.7	26.5	2.4	.3	-.1	1.6	1.5
1949	94.9	6.8	-.8	100.9	64.8	2.7	28.1	2.4	.5	.6	1.8	2.4
1950	95.8	7.0	-1.4	101.4	66.2	1.4	29.0	2.5	.7	.2	1.4	1.6
1951	94.5	7.2	2.6	104.3	66.3	2.9	29.2	4.0	.8	-.7	1.8	1.1
1952 8/	99.2	7.2	-2.2	104.2	68.6	2.1	27.8	4.5	.9	-.1	.4	.3
1953 8/	100.9	7.4	-1.7	106.6	70.9	1.9	27.7	3.5	1.1	1.0	.5	1.5

1/ This index covers all agricultural products having food uses, including their nonfood uses. The percentage distribution for each year was developed from quantitative data on supplies and use of the unprocessed farm products and of processed commodities by multiplying quantities by average prices in 1947-49. Values of processed items for the several categories were adjusted back to values in terms of farm prices. The lower section of the table shows the supply-utilization in each year expressed as percentage of total utilization in 1947-49. 2/ Negatives indicate net increases in stocks from the beginning to the end of the year; positives signify net withdrawals from stocks. 3/ Includes procurement for civilian feeding in areas occupied by our Armed Forces. 4/ Includes use for seed, feed, industrial alcohol, alcoholic beverages, etc., and some waste and loss at farm level. Feed use makes up approximately 80 percent of this category. 5/ Excludes deliveries by the Department of Agriculture. 6/ Deliveries by the Department of Agriculture were for lend-lease, relief, and purchases for foreign governments, except for meat transactions in the drought years. Net purchases represent quantities withdrawn from commercial channels while deliveries represent shipments out of the country; the difference between the two measures changes in the Department's stocks. 7/ Negatives indicate net reductions in stocks; positives signify increases. 8/ Preliminary.

Supplies of fishery products for consumption in the next few months are also less than last year. But more chicken and eggs will be available; also there is a big stock of cheese.

Although lard supplies will be smaller because of the reduction in hog slaughter, plentiful supplies of shortening, margarine and other edible oils are in prospect. Department of Agriculture holdings of butter are quite large. The output of butter is running at the highest rate in a decade for this time of year; after April 1 it will be affected by the Department's announcement of its price-support policy.

Total supplies of fresh and processed fruit available for distribution before summer are a little larger than those of a year earlier. The 1953-54 orange crop will exceed the 1952-53 total slightly and there is a substantial increase in grapefruit production.

Although a small reduction in winter-season output of fresh vegetables is indicated, substantial stocks of a few vegetables were carried over from the harvest of the late fall crops. Stocks of potatoes and sweetpotatoes are significantly higher than in early 1953, and relatively large stocks of canned and dried vegetables are available for consumption in the late winter and spring.

Little change in the consumption rates for sugar and cereal food products is indicated for 1954.

If weather conditions are normal, food production will be high again this year and food consumption per person in 1954 is likely to be at about the same rate as in 1953. Large stocks of grains, some manufactured dairy products, and vegetable oils are on hand and there are good operating stocks of other foods. Military and export requirements may be somewhat less than in 1953. With domestic demand for food continuing strong, retail food prices probably will average close to the 1953 level.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES

Review of 1953

The consumer demand for food in the United States was just about as strong as in 1952. Retail food prices in every month shaded below those of a year earlier, and for 1953 as a whole averaged about 2 percent lower. The total volume of food marketed in 1953 was somewhat larger than a year earlier. Some of the increase went into stocks, some to offset the rise in population; but civilian consumption per capita was up 1 percentage point over 1952.

Agriculture Handbook No. 62, "Consumption of food in the United States, 1909-52", is now being distributed. Copies are for sale (70 cents) by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Because of the limitations of funds this publication could not be sent to persons on the mailing list for the National Food Situation, as previously announced.

Table 3.- Apparent civilian per capita consumption of major food commodities, primary distribution weight, calendar years, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1951-53, and forecasts for 1954, with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Average 1935-39	Average 1947-49	1951	1952	1953 Preliminary	Forecast for 1954	1954 as a percentage of		
							1935-39	1947-49	1953
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Meats (carcass weight) - Total	125.3	146.4	135.8	144.0	154.0	144	115	98	94
Beef	54.8	64.6	55.2	61.2	76.3	72	131	111	94
Veal	8.1	9.6	6.6	7.1	9.4	9.6	119	100	102
Lamb and mutton	6.7	4.8	3.4	4.1	4.7	4.0	60	83	85
Pork (excluding lard)	55.7	67.4	70.6	71.6	63.6	58	104	86	91
Fish (edible weight) - Total	10.9	10.3	11.2	11.0	10.8	2/	---	---	---
Fresh and frozen	5.3	5.9	6.6	6.3	2/	2/	---	---	---
Canned 3/	4.8	3.8	4.0	4.1	2/	2/	---	---	---
Cured	.8	.6	.6	.6	2/	2/	---	---	---
Poultry products									
Eggs - number	296	380	395	407	401	409	138	108	102
Chicken (eviscerated)	13.2	18.5	22.2	23.0	22.8	23.2	176	125	102
Turkey (eviscerated)	2.1	3.2	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.2	200	131	102
Dairy products									
Total milk fat solids	31.2	29.2	28.0	27.3	26.4	26.4	85	90	100
Total nonfat milk solids	39.6	46.6	46.6	47.3	46.4	46.5	117	100	100
Cheese	5.5	6.9	7.1	7.5	7.0	7.2	131	104	103
Condensed and evaporated milk	16.5	19.8	18.0	17.4	17.2	17.3	105	87	101
Fluid milk and cream	330	359	352	352	352	352	107	98	100
Ice cream (product weight)	9.8	18.5	17.1	17.6	17.0	17.0	173	92	100
Fats and oils - Total, fat content 4/	44.7	41.8	41.6	43.6	44	44	98	105	100
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	16.8	10.5	9.5	8.6	8.6	8.6	51	82	100
Margarine (actual weight)	2.8	5.5	6.5	7.8	8.1	8.3	296	151	102
Lard	10.9	12.2	12.1	11.7	11.6	11.1	102	91	96
Shortening	11.6	9.5	8.9	10.0	10.4	10.8	93	114	104
Other edible fats and oils	6.4	7.2	7.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	134	119	100
Fruits									
Fresh - Total	137.1	130.3	114.4	110.8	108.8	109	80	84	100
Citrus	48.5	53.9	44.4	43.6	42.6	43	89	80	101
Apples (commercial)	30.2	25.2	25.4	21.1	21.0	66	74	86	100
Other (excluding melons)	58.4	51.2	44.6	46.1	45.2				
Processed:									
Canned fruit	14.8	18.1	18.6	20.3	20.3	2/	---	---	---
Canned juices	3.8	16.0	14.6	13.8	13.5	2/	---	---	---
Frozen (including juices)	.8	3.2	4.7	6.5	6.3	2/	---	---	---
Dried	5.7	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	2/	---	---	---
Vegetables									
Fresh (total commercial) 5/	139	150	143	144	146	2/	---	---	---
Canned	29.6	38.5	41.2	41.3	41.3	2/	---	---	---
Frozen	6/.4	2.9	4.1	5.1	5.1	2/	---	---	---
Potatoes	128	112	108	98	105	2/	---	---	---
Sweetpotatoes	21.3	12.3	7.2	6.7	7.6	2/	---	---	---
Dry edible beans	8.7	6.6	8.0	8.0	8.1	2/	---	---	---
Dry field peas	.6	.6	.7	.6	.6	2/	---	---	---
Sugar, refined	96.7	93.5	96.1	96.1	96.2	7/94-96	98	102	99
Grains									
Corn products:									
Cornmeal	22.8	13.4	12.6	12.3	12.0	12.0	53	90	100
Corn sirup	7.6	9.8	8.9	8.6	8.7	8.7	114	89	100
Cornstarch	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	138	100	100
Corn sugar	2.7	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	148	95	100
Breakfast cereals	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	94	100	100
Hominy	1.4	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	186	93	100
Oat food products	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	89	100	100
Barley food products 8/	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	93	81	100
Wheat:									
Flour 9/	157	135	132	130	127	127	81	94	100
Breakfast cereals	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	94	100	100
Rye flour	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	68	107	100
Rice, milled	5.7	4.8	5.7	5.2	6.0	5.7	100	119	95
Beverages									
Coffee 10/	13.9	18.0	16.3	16.5	16.5	16.0	115	89	97
Tea	.66	.57	.64	.64	.67	.67	102	118	100
Cocoa beans	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.0	93	100	95
Peanuts (shelled)	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	2/	---	---	---

Population estimates used to obtain per capita consumption figures are official Census estimates of total population adjusted for underenumeration and for military personnel not eating out of civilian supplies.

1/ Quantity in pounds except for eggs which are stated in number. Data on calendar year basis except for dried fruits which are on pack year basis; fresh citrus fruits, dry field peas, and peanuts on a crop year basis; rice on August 1 year; and canned fruit and vegetables on pack year basis in 1935-39. All years begin in year indicated except for fresh citrus, which begins in October of the previous year and rice which begins in August of previous year. 2/ Not available. 3/ Excludes canned food products containing small quantities of fish, such as clam chowder, etc. 4/ Computed from unrounded data. 5/ This series covers total commercial production for sale as fresh, both for shipment to distant markets and for local markets. Excludes farm garden output for farm household use. 6/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 7/ Based on the U. S. domestic requirements of 8,000 thousand tons (raw value) as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. 8/ Barley used for food products in terms of malt equivalent. 9/ Includes white, whole wheat, and semolina flour. 10/ Green bean basis.

Civilian demand for goods and services reached a record level in 1953 under the influence of the unusually high rate of general economic activity. Both employment and the flow of income to consumers were at peak levels. The supply of consumer goods and services was larger than a year earlier, and expenditures for these items reached an all-time high. Per capita expenditures for food in 1953 were about equal to the dollar outlay in 1952, but slightly lower in relation to spendable income than in the preceding year.

Military procurement of food and exports were both smaller than in 1952. The drop in wheat exports, as in the preceding year, accounts for most of the reduction in the volume of food shipped abroad in 1953. World supplies of wheat were very large in 1953 as a result of the heavy production in the importing countries and the large stocks in the countries which normally export wheat.

Prospects for 1954

Retail food prices are expected to average substantially the same as last year. They may be a little higher from late winter until midyear, reflecting some tightening in meat supplies. Food supplies in prospect are likely to be about as large as in 1953. Large stocks of food were available on January 1 from last year's output, and food production this year probably will be about equal to that of last year if growing conditions are average. The outlook is for a continued strong civilian demand for food. The relative inflexibility of food marketing charges will also contribute to stability in the general level of retail food prices in 1954.

General economic activity has eased off from the record level of mid-1953. Even though some further reduction in economic activity and employment occurs, incomes available to consumers for spending are likely to be maintained fairly close to the 1953 level, in view of the reduction in income taxes which was effective January 1. Accordingly, expenditures for food are expected to be about as large as last year.

The noncivilian demand for food in 1954 may be somewhat smaller than last year. Military procurement is likely to be somewhat less than in 1953 unless a worsening of the international situation necessitates an expansion in military stocks. Food exports also will probably be below the 1953 total. World production of food in 1953-54 was very large, and the need for food from the United States is not as urgent as in recent years.

COMMODITY REVIEWS

Meat

Review of 1953

Supplies of meat available for civilian consumption began to show an increase over a year earlier late in 1952. They continued above a year earlier through 1953, though the margin was somewhat reduced toward the end

of the year. Production of all meat in 1953 reached a near-record total of about 24.9 billion pounds, 8 percent more than in the preceding year and second only to the wartime output of 25.2 billion pounds in 1944. Civilian consumption averaged 154 pounds per person, 7 percent more than in 1952, and a near-record high. The retail price of meat in urban areas averaged about 10 percent below that of 1952, with the increase in pork more than offset by declines for the other meats.

The rise to a peacetime record production featured a shift in the relative importance of beef and pork in the total supply. Beef production at 12.4 billion pounds was 28 percent greater than a year earlier, and exceeded output in every previous year on record by a substantial margin. Pork output was down 12 percent from 1952 and was the second smallest since World War II began. Veal and lamb and mutton production in 1953 was substantially above 1952, but they represent a small part of the total meat output.

Consumption of beef at 76 pounds per person for 1953 was one-fourth greater than in 1952 and the highest in 54 years of record. Veal consumption rose more than 2 pounds per person. Following a 4-year expansion in cattle numbers, cattle and calf slaughter was stepped up sharply from 28 million head in 1952 to 36½ million in 1953. During the first half of the year the rise reflected the record 5.9 million cattle and calves on feed. Later, drought conditions contributed to the continued heavy marketings and the high rate of slaughter ended the expansion in cattle herds.

Lamb and mutton production was 13 percent greater than in 1952 and the highest since 1948. Per capita consumption of lamb and mutton at 4.7 pounds also was the largest since 1948 but it was smaller than in any year from 1918 to 1948. Lamb and sheep slaughter was above 1952 throughout the year, largely because of the greater number of sheep and lambs on feed at the beginning of the year and the larger lamb crop than a year earlier.

Pork consumption in 1953, at 64 pounds per person, was 8 pounds lower than the 1952 rate and the lowest in 14 years. Consumption in each quarter of 1953 was below the corresponding rate of a year earlier. The number of hogs raised for slaughter or addition to breeding stock in 1953 was down 10 percent from a year earlier. It was the second consecutive year of a 10 percent decrease in hog production.

Imports of meat into the United States during 1953 were 10 percent smaller than a year earlier, with decreases in beef more than offsetting a doubling of pork imports. Exports were a little larger than a year earlier as more beef but less pork was shipped abroad than in 1952. This shift was closely associated with the change in domestic meat prices compared with prices in other countries. Also, a part of the increase in beef exports was the result of USDA purchases for export under programs financed by the Foreign Operations Administration. Approximately 28 million pounds (carcass weight equivalent) of beef, as well as small quantities of mutton, were bought for shipment under this program.

Military takings of meat were moderately lower than in 1952 and commercial stocks of meat in storage were reduced during the year, leaving more meat from these sources available for distribution to civilian consumers in 1953.

Consumers apparently paid less for all red meats combined in 1953 than in 1952 -- less per pound and less for the total amount purchased. With more beef and veal bought at lower retail prices, and less pork at higher prices, the retail value of meat consumed per person was slightly below 1952. Consumers apparently spent a smaller part of their disposable personal income for meat during 1953 than at any time since 1946, when World War II price ceilings were lifted.

Prospects for 1954

Supplies of meat available for civilian consumption during 1954 will be moderately below those of the past year. Consumption per person is forecast at 144 pounds compared with 154 in 1953. The proportion of beef will again be high and that of pork low, particularly in the late winter and spring. The reductions from 1953 in both production and consumption are expected to occur primarily in the first part of this year In the late months of 1954 meat output will probably equal that of the past year. However, the rate of meat production at that time will depend to a considerable degree on grazing and feed conditions for livestock and on the size of this spring's pig crop.

Production of beef seems likely to remain high in 1954, although probably not up to 1953 levels. The productive capacity of the nation's cattle herds has been built up to a high level and a large annual output of beef seems assured for several years at least. Production in 1954 may fall short of 1953 because average weights of cattle will be lighter. Part of the expected decline will likely occur during the first half of the year because of reduced marketings of fed cattle; production later in 1954 may be close to the heavy output of the comparable part of last year.

Civilian consumption of beef is forecast at 72 pounds per person, 4 pounds less than in 1953 but still a near-record rate. The medium and lower grades of beef are expected to make up a larger proportion of the total beef supply than in recent years. On January 1 there were 9 percent fewer cattle and calves on feed than at the beginning of last year. Grain feeding of cattle this winter promises above-average returns to farmers, but the beef steer-corn price ratio is not expected to encourage feeding of cattle to as heavy weights as during recent years.

Veal output may be slightly larger in 1954 than in 1953. A sizable volume of calf marketings will mark the next few years of high cattle production. Annual calf crops will be large until the current large number of cows on farms have been reduced. Fewer calves will be added to herds than during the last few years when herds were being built up rapidly. A further slight increase in veal consumption is forecast in 1954.

Production of lamb and mutton this year probably will be reduced somewhat from 1953. Consumption per person is expected to total about 4 pounds for the year. Both output and consumption probably will be below a year earlier throughout 1954. On January 1 the number of sheep and lambs on feed was 4 percent smaller than a year ago, and in addition a smaller lamb crop seems likely.

The supply of pork for civilian consumption will be much smaller than last year until fall and for the year is indicated at no more than 58 pounds per person 6 pounds less than in 1953 and the smallest since 1938. Pork production this winter is below the relatively small output of the same period in 1953 and will continue below a year earlier until pigs from this spring's pig crop are marketed in volume beginning late next summer. Farmers have planned to have 6 percent more sows to farrow spring pigs this year than last. Should they carry out their plans, some time after mid-year hog slaughter would rise to the 1953 level and by next fall would be above the 1953 rate.

Little change in the volume of meat imports, stocks and military takings from 1953 is expected, particularly in relation to total supplies.

Retail prices of meat may average generally about the same or a little higher than in 1953 for the year as a whole. They may be noticeably higher during the spring than a year earlier, then decline to the 1953 fall price level. The retail price of beef is not likely to change much from January compared with the substantial decline late last winter. For the year 1954, beef prices may average close to or a little above 1953, but substantially below the few years immediately prior to 1953. A wide spread between prices of top and intermediate grades will again prevail. The likelihood is for pork prices to be up much more than usual from the year's average in early months and to be lower in the later months when pork supplies will be rising considerably.

Fishery Products 1/

Review of 1953

U. S. civilian consumption of fishery products per person in 1953 was not quite equal to that of a year earlier, with small declines occurring both in the canned and the fresh and frozen commodities. Supplies of edible fishery products were somewhat smaller than in 1952 largely as a result of the reduced catch. Judging from wholesale prices in the principal primary markets, retail prices of fish and shellfish generally averaged close to those of 1952.

1/ Prepared in cooperation with the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U. S. Department of the Interior.

The commercial catch of edible fishery products was about 7 percent smaller in 1953 than a year earlier. This decline resulted from a combination of factors, among the most important of which were poor runs of fish in some of the major commercial fishing areas and unfavorable weather. A large part of the catch decline was reflected in smaller packs than in 1952 of the important canned fish--i.e., salmon, Maine sardines, California sardines (pilchards), and mackerel. The decline in total canned fish output in 1953 was to some extent offset by substantially larger imports of canned salmon, sardines, and tuna.

The total volume of commercial fishery products which moved into domestic distribution during 1953 was close to that of 1952. The substantial reduction during the year in stocks of frozen fishery products and in packers' stocks of canned fish largely offset the effects of the decline in production. Imports of important fishery products were a little larger than in 1952, with the decline in receipts of the major fresh and frozen products more than offset by a substantial increase in imports of canned fish. Exports of canned fish, which comprise the bulk of the total edible fishery products which we ship abroad, were substantially smaller than last year as a result of short supplies of canned California sardines (pilchards).

Prospects for 1954

Current indications for the first half of 1954 are that U. S. civilian consumption of fishery products probably will not equal the per capita rate of a year earlier. Supplies of the frozen and the canned commodities will remain smaller than a year earlier at least until after mid-spring, when the 1954 commercial fishing season will be well under way. Except for a few species, stocks at the end of 1953, which represent the bulk of the total supplies available for distribution until well into the spring season, were much smaller than a year earlier, and imports of the major fishery products are likely to be about the same as in the first half of 1953. The smaller supplies will likely be reflected in retail prices of fishery products during the first half of 1954 averaging at least equal to that of a year earlier.

Poultry and Eggs

Review of 1953

Total supplies of eggs and chicken meat were both a little larger than in 1952. Consumption of these products in 1953 was almost at the same high rate per person as a year earlier. Both total turkey meat supplies and civilian per capita consumption were down some from 1952. The retail price of eggs averaged more than 4 percent above that for 1952, but that of chicken meat was down approximately 2 percent.

Apparent civilian consumption of eggs in 1953 totaled 401 per person, only 6 eggs less than the 1952 record. The consumption rate during January-July was lower than in the comparable part of 1952, but the margin narrowed in the remaining months of the year. The domestic demand for eggs remained strong throughout 1953. Retail prices during the first half of the year were higher than those in the corresponding months in 1952; after midyear the price relationships varied.

Egg production totaled 5,680 million dozen, almost 2 percent more than in 1952 and a record high. This increase resulted from the higher rate of lay per layer; until late in the year, fewer chickens were in laying flocks than in 1952. The movement of eggs into consumption channels in 1953 was larger than indicated by the increase in output since stocks of eggs in cold storage at the end of the year were about 30 percent smaller than at the beginning.

Civilians had 22.8 pounds (eviscerated weight) of chicken meat per person, about as much as in 1952. Production of chicken meat in 1953 was somewhat larger than a year earlier. Marketings of farm chickens probably were slightly below those of 1952, but this decline was more than offset by larger sales of commercial broilers. Retail prices of chicken meat averaged lower than in 1952 in most of the months of the year.

Fewer turkeys were raised in 1953 than a year earlier and civilian consumption of turkey meat was about 7 percent below the 1952 record rate of 4.4 pounds (eviscerated weight) per person. Prices received by farmers, for turkeys in 1953 did not differ substantially from that of the preceding year.

Prospects for 1954

This year, civilians probably will consume somewhat more eggs and poultry meat per person than last year. Production is expected to be sufficiently higher than last year to more than offset the increase in the civilian population.

The year opened with 2½ percent more potential layers on farms than at the beginning of 1953 and egg production this spring probably will be above the corresponding 1953 level by about the same percentage. In addition, the early season indicators point to an increase in the number of young chickens to be raised on farms this year, which would assure increased production of eggs beginning by no later than next November. Retail prices of eggs through midyear are expected to hold almost up to the corresponding 1953 level. Consumer demand is expected to continue strong and storage demand for shell and frozen eggs, particularly for frozen eggs, is expected to be good. Cold-storage stocks of frozen eggs on January 1 were the lowest for that date in more than 25 years.

Prospects are favorable for large supplies of chicken meat this year. Production of commercial broilers are likely to increase some. Furthermore, heavier ouptut of meat from chickens other than broilers is indicated by the larger number of chickens on farms this January 1 than a year earlier and the likely increase in the number of young farm chickens raised this year. As in the past, a large proportion of the chickens other than broilers will be consumed on farms where produced and in small communities adjacent to the producing areas, or used for canning and frozen chicken pies. Retail prices of broilers through March or April are expected to average below those in the comparable part of 1953. Supplies are increasing and will reach a new peak in March. After March or April, broiler prices are expected to average about the same as the 1953 12-month average.

Reports indicate that farmers intend to raise 7 percent more turkeys this year than in 1953, with the light-type turkeys up 9 percent and the bronze up 6 percent. On January 1, the number of turkey eggs in incubators was half again as large as a year earlier. Small-type birds hatched from eggs incubated in January will be marketed in the second quarter of 1954, and will comprise the bulk of fresh supplies at that time.

Dairy Products

Review of 1953

Total supplies of dairy products were of record size in 1953. But civilian consumption of dairy products per person was no higher than in 1952 even though per capita spendable income of consumers was 4 percent higher and retail prices of dairy commodities for the year as a whole averaged about 2 percent lower. As a result, substantial quantities of butter, cheese, and nonfat dry milk solids were sold to the U. S. Department of Agriculture under the price-support program.

Civilian consumption of dairy products in 1953 totaled about 73 pounds (total solids basis) per capita, somewhat less than a year earlier. Butter consumption averaged 8.6 pounds per person, the same as a year earlier but less than the 10 pound average rate in the 3 years, 1947-49. Cheese consumption was nearly 7 percent below the 7.5 pound rate of 1952. This decline from the near-record 1952 rate probably reflected in part the effect of increased meat consumption per person in 1953. Civilian use of nonfat dry milk per person in 1953 was smaller than a year earlier, reversing the upward trend of the past several years. The reduction in the nonfat dry milk consumption rate apparently reflects the increased supplies of liquid skim milk in areas which had previously relied on the dry product in certain seasons of the year in making cottage cheese and liquid skimmed milk drinks. Civilian consumption of the other dairy products--including fluid milk--showed little change from the comparable 1952 rate.

Farmers produced 120.2 billion pounds of milk in 1953, 4 percent more than in the preceding year and slightly more than the previous record of 119.8 billion pounds in 1945. Milk production began to increase in late 1952 and reached a record annual rate of 123 billion pounds in the winter of 1953. This resulted in surplus supplies in practically all areas, including some fluid milk markets which had not had adequate local winter-season supplies in a decade or more. The annual rate of milk production declined somewhat in the summer, reflecting drought conditions in many parts of the country, but output continued larger than a year earlier. The number of cows milked continued to increase during 1953. Average production of milk per cow reached a new high, largely because concentrates were fed at a record rate.

The pattern of milk utilization during 1953 was substantially different from that of a year earlier. With milk production at a record level and demand not as strong as a year earlier, supplies in excess of requirements for both current consumption and commercial storage went into butter

and cheese, which were sold to the Government under the price-support program. Purchases for the year were 359 million pounds of butter, 291 million pounds of American cheese, and 588 million pounds of nonfat dry milk. Products purchased during the early part of the year were largely produced in 1952. Although substantial quantities were disposed of during the year, Government-held stocks at the end of 1953 consisted of about 440 million pounds of nonfat dry milk and about 230 million pounds each of butter and American cheese. Each was considerably larger than a year earlier. This increase in Government holdings during 1953 accounted for the sharp increase in total stocks at the end of 1953 compared with a year earlier. Stocks of dairy products on December 31 were equivalent to about 11 billion pounds of milk, more than twice those on the same date in 1952.

The quantity of milk distributed for consumption as fluid milk and cream was a little larger than in 1952, with the increase about in line with our population increase. Total output of the manufactured dairy products other than butter, cheese, and nonfat dry milk solids took a little less milk than last year. Output of nonfat dry milk, which is a joint-product with butter, was record large in 1953.

Imports of dairy products, in terms of milk equivalent, were about one-third below 1952 as a result of import limitations. Exports of dairy products were substantially larger than in 1952 as a result of Government donations to private charitable organizations which operate relief programs abroad. Although exports were also above the prewar (1935-39) level, they were considerably smaller than the wartime and immediate postwar levels.

Retail prices of dairy products during 1953 averaged about 2 percent below a year earlier. Each of the dairy products for which retail price data are available averaged lower than in 1952. Butter made the largest decline (about 8 percent), and cheese the smallest (about 2 percent).

Prospects for 1954

Milk production in 1954, barring serious drought, is expected to exceed moderately the record quantity produced last year. The greater number of cows, the large supplies of feed, and the probable continued increase in milk output per cow, all combine to point to high-level production of milk this year. In addition, the prospective cost-price relationships for alternative crops and livestock enterprises are not expected to discourage milk production significantly. With stocks unusually large at the beginning of 1954, supplies of dairy products this year will be largest of record.

Per capita consumption of dairy products in 1954 is expected to be at least as large as last year. The possibility of an increase in civilian use of manufactured dairy products will be dependent in part on the price-support level for milk and butterfat to be established for the marketing year beginning April 1. Under existing legislation the Secretary of Agriculture is required to support the prices of milk and butterfat at

between 75 and 90 percent of parity. The program for the coming marketing year will also influence the pattern of milk utilization and retail prices of manufactured dairy products.

Fats and Oils

Review of 1953

Apparent civilian consumption of food fats and oils per person in 1953 slightly exceeded that of a year earlier. Retail prices averaged about 5 percent lower than in 1952, largely as a result of an 8 percent decline in the price of butter.

The large supplies of butter and the edible vegetable oils more than offset the reduced quantities of lard available in 1953 compared with the preceding year. Butter output was more than 10 percent above the level of the 2 preceding years, reflecting both the record production of milk on farms during the year and the channeling into butter production of much of the milk that was in excess of current needs. The large soybean and cottonseed crops of recent years provided abundant quantities of edible vegetable oils for the production of margarine, shortening, and the cooking and salad oils during 1953. In addition, stocks--substantial quantities of which were owned by the Government--at the end of the year were a record. Lard production was more than 15 percent smaller than in 1952, a result of both the reduced number of hogs slaughtered and the smaller yield of lard per hog slaughtered.

Civilian consumption of food fats and oils totaled about 44 pounds (fat content) per person. Per capita takings of margarine were up 4 percent in 1953. Commercial sales of butter did not total as much as a year earlier, but consumption averaged close to the 1952 rate largely as a result of Government donations of surplus butter to school lunch programs and other eligible domestic outlets. Lard consumption per person was slightly smaller than a year earlier, but this decline was about offset by increased use of shortening. Civilian takings of the other edible oils--principally in the form of cooking and salad oils--were substantially the same as the previous year's rate.

Exports and shipments to U. S. territories of food fats and oils (including the oil equivalent of soybeans and peanuts exported for crushing abroad) declined for the second consecutive year and were about 20 percent smaller than in 1952. The entire reduction was in lard and reflects reduced supplies and higher prices in the United States, and the continued restriction by the United Kingdom of the use of their dollar resources.

The retail price of butter in 1953 averaged about 8 percent less than a year earlier as large supplies kept wholesale prices near the support level. The support price for butter was somewhat lower than in 1952. Lard prices for the first half of 1953 were below those of a year earlier. However, after midyear prices rose considerably above those in the latter part of 1952. For the year as a whole, the retail price of lard averaged 10 percent above that of 1952. Prices of the other food fats and oils remained relatively stable during 1953, averaging about the same as a year earlier. Under the price-support program for cottonseed in 1953, the U. S. Department of Agriculture took large quantities of cottonseed oil out of the domestic market, thus contributing substantially to the price stability of vegetable oils and the products made from these oils.

Prospects for 1954

Supplies of fats and oils will again be large this year differing little from those of recent years. Civilian consumption is expected to be close to last year's rate of nearly 44 pounds (fat content) per person. Retail prices of food fats and oils in 1954 probably will average close to the 1953 average.

Although civilian consumption of food fats and oils is expected to be about the same as last year's rate, some change in the composition of the total is expected. Civilian takings of lard per person will likely be less than last year, probably reaching the lowest annual rate since 1938. However, this decline is expected to be offset by increased consumer use of shortening. The consumption rates of both butter and margarine in 1954 will be influenced by Government policy. Little change is likely in civilian use of the other edible products.

Output of food fats and oils during the current marketing year--which began last October 1 -- is estimated at 9.1 million pounds, down 3 percent from a year earlier. Practically all of the decline in output will result from the reduction in lard, which will result from the 10 percent smaller 1953 pig crop and possible lower lard yields per hog. The expected increase in the pig crops over 1953 will mean increased lard production beginning in the latter part of 1954.

Production of edible oils during the 1953-54 marketing year will be about the same as a year earlier. Total supplies, however, are at a peak since stocks at the beginning of the year -- most of which are owned by the Government -- were huge. Supplies of butter are also expected to continue as large or larger than last year. Butter stocks at the beginning of the year were large and output in 1954 is expected to continue at a relatively heavy rate.

The retail price of lard during the first half of 1954 probably will not change much from the present level, continuing higher than a year earlier. Butter prices after April 1 -- the beginning of the new marketing year for dairy products -- will be strongly influenced by the price-support level which is yet to be established. Prices of margarine, shortening, and salad oils in calendar 1954 probably will average close to those of last year.

Fruit

Review of 1953

The pattern of fruit consumption by U. S. civilians in 1953 was much the same as a year earlier. Per capita utilization of fresh fruits and each of the major types of processed fruits was close to the corresponding 1952 rates. Retail prices of both the fresh and the processed fruits averaged a little higher than in 1952.

The total fruit crop in 1953 was nearly 16 million tons, a little smaller than the preceding crop. The deciduous fruit harvest yielded 8.6 million tons, 5 percent less than in 1952. Most of the reduction resulted from the sharp decline in the volume of grapes harvested. The apple crop was about the same as a year earlier and the changes for the other fruits were not sufficiently large to substantially affect the total. The cranberry crop was more than half again as large as the 1952 crop and much greater than the previous record reached in 1949. The 1952-53 citrus fruit crop of about 7.3 million tons--most of which was utilized in 1953--was nearly as large as that of 1951-52. Production of treenuts totaled 185 thousand tons (in-shell-basis), 10 percent smaller than the quantity harvested in 1952.

Imports of fresh fruits were not much different in volume from a year earlier and accounted for about one-sixth of the total fresh fruit supply. Receipts of bananas--the most important of the fruits imported--were about as large as in 1952, while those of apples were considerably smaller. Exports of fresh oranges in 1953 were larger than a year earlier, but those of most of the other fresh fruits were down somewhat.

U. S. civilians consumed about 110 pounds of fresh fruit per person in 1953, nearly as much as a year earlier. Consumption of deciduous fruits totaled 66 pounds, about the same as the 1952 rate. The most important items were apples, bananas, and peaches. The movement of fresh citrus fruits into domestic civilian markets was equal to 43 pounds per person, a little less than a year earlier. Compared with 1952, civilian consumption of oranges and grapefruit was slightly smaller per person, but that of lemons was about the same.

Consumption of canned fruits in 1953 was maintained at the preceding year's rate of about 20 pounds per person. Total supplies were about as large as in 1952--with the smaller stocks at the beginning of the year being offset by a slight increase in production. The reduction in military procurement from a year earlier resulted in a slightly larger total quantity of canned fruits being available for distribution to civilians. Among the individual canned fruits, civilians had more apricots, pineapple, and cranberries (including cranberry sauce) than in 1952; about as much peaches and pears; but somewhat smaller quantities of canned apples, applesauce, and fruit cocktail.

Civilian takings of canned fruit juices (excluding frozen concentrates) amounted to about 13.5 pounds (single-strength equivalent) per person, nearly as much as in 1952. Consumption of the citrus juices per capita

was smaller in 1953 than a year earlier. Total supplies of canned juices were slightly below those of a year earlier as a result of the smaller stocks--mainly of the canned citrus juices--at the beginning of the year.

Consumption of frozen fruits and fruit juices totaled 6.3 pounds, almost equal to the 1952 rate. Civilian takings of frozen fruits and berries declined but this was about offset by a substantial increase in frozen lemonade concentrate. Consumption of frozen orange juice concentrate in 1953 was at the 1952 rate of 3 pounds per person. The 1953 pack of frozen fruits, berries, and fruit juices, established a new record of about 1,150 million pounds, 14 percent larger than that of a year earlier. Production of frozen strawberries, cherries, orange juice concentrate, and lemonade concentrate each reached a new peak. However, much of the pack was processed later than usual in the year, and substantial quantities were carried over for distribution in 1954. The inventory of frozen fruits, berries, and fruit juices on December 31 was 27 percent larger than on the same date in 1952.

Consumption of dried fruits in 1953 was 4.3 pounds per capita, equal to the rate of a year earlier. Total production was about one-tenth smaller than in 1952, with most of the reduction in raisins. However, supplies of raisins still exceeded domestic demand at the prevailing prices, and by January 16, 1954 nearly 34,000 tons had been declared for export under the 1953-54 export-payment program. The 1953 pack of dried prunes was up slightly from a year earlier. As for raisins, total dried prune supplies were considerably in excess of domestic needs, but the excess was disposed of in export outlets.

Prospects for 1954

Total supplies of fresh and processed fruits available for distribution in the first half of 1954 are a little larger than those of a year earlier and sufficient to maintain civilian consumption of these commodities at a high rate until supplies from this year's crops and packs start moving to market in volume. Retail prices of most fresh and processed fruits through midyear are not expected to differ much from the average for the same part of 1953.

Supplies of fresh fruits for this winter and spring are slightly larger than in the comparable months of 1953. Cold-storage stocks of apples on January 1 were about equal to those on the same date last year, but stocks of pears and grapes were much larger. In addition, there will be somewhat more grapefruit available for fresh use in the next 4 to 5 months than a year earlier. Despite the larger crop in Florida, marketings of oranges for fresh use this winter and spring will be close to that of a year earlier because of the heavy movement of oranges into processing. The strawberry crops this winter and spring are not expected to equal those of 1953 because of the sharp reduction in the Florida winter-crop acreage and the indicated slightly smaller acreage for the spring crop. Imports of bananas will continue throughout the year and imports of other fresh fruits will arrive during the months when domestic supplies are seasonally small.

Most of the processed fruits will be in larger supply during the first half of 1954 than a year earlier. Total stocks of canned fruits at the beginning of the year were somewhat higher than on the same date in 1953, and cold-storage stocks of frozen fruits, berries and juices were up 27 percent. In addition, the processing of frozen citrus juices early in 1954 was at a substantially higher rate than a year earlier. About as much canned fruit juices will be available as last year. Stocks of canned juices on December 31, 1953 were moderately smaller than on the same date in 1952 partly because of the heavy movement of the 1953-54 pack into consumption channels. Dried fruit supplies are not quite as large as a year earlier, but are more than sufficient to meet total anticipated domestic needs during the remainder of the 1953-54 marketing year. Raisins supplies probably will continue in surplus, but those of the other fruits are in much better balance with expected demand.

Vegetables

Review of 1953

Civilian consumption of commercially produced fresh vegetables continued at about the same level, per person, as in the preceding 4 years. Total commercial production of the 28 principal fresh vegetables was record large. Exports of fresh vegetables were a little above 1952, but were still a relatively minor part of the total supplies distributed. Military takings were somewhat lower than in 1952. Retail prices in 1953 averaged a little lower than a year earlier mainly as a result of sharp declines in onion and cabbage prices.

Record crops of cantaloups, celery, sweet corn, lettuce, green peppers and watermelons, together with large increases over 1952 in the output of cabbage and onions helped significantly to build the record tonnage in 1953. Large stocks of cabbage and onions were available at the end of the year for distribution in 1954.

Civilian demand for canned vegetables was about as strong in 1953 as a year earlier. Consumption was at about the same rate per person--a little over 41 pounds--as in the two preceding years.

The total output of the 5 major canned vegetable items was a little larger than a year earlier, with increases for snap beans, peas, and tomato juice more than offsetting declines in sweet corn and canned whole tomatoes. Preliminary indications are that production of the other canned vegetables in total was down sufficiently to slightly more than offset the increase in total pack of the 5 major commodities. The pack of all canned vegetables was slightly smaller than in 1952. Incomplete reports indicate that stocks of canned vegetables on January 1 were moderately larger than on the same date in 1952.

The record rate of 5 pounds of frozen vegetables, consumed per person in 1952, was maintained or perhaps even exceeded in 1953. Available data indicate that production was a record, considerably above the preceding

year's pack. Among the important frozen vegetables, the packs of asparagus, green peas, and cut corn have been reported at new high record levels, and were substantially larger than in 1952. The early-season output of frozen spinach was also considerably larger than a year earlier. Packs of other items not yet reported may also have set new records. Total stocks of frozen vegetables at the end of 1953 amounted to 695 million pounds, 30 percent more than at the close of 1952.

Supplies of potatoes were much more plentiful throughout 1953 than a year earlier. The 1953 crop totaled 374 million bushels, about 25 million larger than a year earlier. Although civilian consumption per capita recovered somewhat from the sharp cutback of the preceding year, the 1953 rate was well in line with the long time downward trend. However, the increase was not sufficient to offset all the gain in production. Foreign trade in the United States in potatoes continued relatively minor, with exports exceeding imports by 3 to 4 million bushels. Retail prices of potatoes in 1953 averaged almost 30 percent lower than a year earlier.

Civilians consumed about a pound more sweetpotatoes per person than the low rate of 6.7 pounds in 1952. Most of the increase occurred after midyear when the 1953 crop began moving to market in volume. The crop was 19 percent larger than in 1952, with the major part of the increase in the States which produce principally for commercial sale, rather than in the areas where a large proportion is used on farms where produced. Since April the retail price of sweetpotatoes has been lower than a year earlier, and for 1953 as a whole averaged about 5 percent lower than for 1952.

U. S. civilian consumption of dry edible beans in 1953 was about the same as a year earlier, about 8 pounds per person. Production of dry beans was 1,676 million pounds (cleaned basis). Output of pinto beans was at a record level and the total crop was much larger than in 1952. Exports in 1953 were about one-fourth smaller than a year earlier, partly a result of both the improved world food supply situation and the desire of many foreign countries to conserve their dollar resources. The retail price of dry edible beans averaged somewhat higher than in 1952.

Total supplies of dry field peas were somewhat larger than in 1952. Output in 1953 increased sharply but estimated stocks at the beginning of the year were considerably smaller than a year earlier. Civilian consumption of dry peas in 1953 appears to have been about the same as in the preceding year. Exports were significantly lower. As a result, stocks at the end of the year were somewhat larger than at the beginning.

Prospects for 1954

Indicated production of fresh vegetables during the first quarter of the year is about 5 percent lower than output in the winter of 1953. Compared with a year earlier, increased tonnages are expected to be available this January-March for sweet corn, lettuce, escarole, cucumbers,

tomatoes, beets, and artichokes. These increases will be more than counterbalanced by smaller crops of winter-harvested cabbage, carrots, celery, snap beans, shallots, cauliflower, kale, green peppers, and green peas. Little change from last winter is indicated for lima beans, broccoli, eggplant, and spinach. Supplies this January-March will not be as much below a year earlier as production prospects indicate since heavy stocks of cabbage and onions were available at the beginning of 1954.

Civilian consumption of potatoes this year is expected to be slightly smaller than last year's rate of 105 pounds per person. Potato production in 1954 is not expected to reach last year's total output, unless yields per acre are much above the average for recent years. A reduction in acreage is in prospect in those States which produce potatoes for harvest before midyear. In addition, early reports of potato growers' planting intentions point to a smaller potato acreage for summer and fall harvest. To a considerable extent the prospective production decline will be offset by the larger supplies of old-crop potatoes available for marketing this year. Merchantable stocks of potatoes on January 1 totaled 120.2 million bushels, 6 percent larger than a year earlier. Retail prices of old -- or 1953 crop -- potatoes in the first half of 1954 are expected to be much lower than corresponding prices a year earlier, but prices for new potatoes may be higher.

Supplies of sweetpotatoes before the harvest of the new crop begins are sufficiently large to maintain civilian consumption at a higher rate per person than a year earlier. Retail prices during this period probably will average much lower than in January-June 1953. Acreage and production of sweetpotatoes in 1954 may be somewhat larger than last year partly due to farmers' efforts to find production outlets for acreage diverted from other crops. On the other hand, the sharply lower return received by farmers for the 1953-crop sweetpotatoes than from the 1952 crop, may deter some farmers from expanding their production of sweetpotatoes even though prices received for the 1953 crop were higher than for any year prior to the 1951 crop.

More dry edible beans and peas are available for January-July distribution than a year earlier. Of the several classes of beans, the pinto beans are in largest supply because of the record large crop last year. However, pintos have had less wide acceptance in this country in the past than have white beans. Civilian consumption of dry edible beans and peas through midsummer is expected to be at the rate of a year earlier. Exports of beans and peas through July are not expected to exceed the level of January-June 1953.

Production of dry edible beans and peas may be significantly larger than last year because of the relatively favorable prices received by farmers for the 1952 and 1953 bean and pea crops. An important factor which may also influence increased output is possible diversion of acreage from controlled crops.

Cereal Food Products

Review of 1953

Consumption rates for individual foods processed from cereals varied slightly last year. Less wheat flour and cornmeal was consumed than in 1952, but more rice, corn sugar and sirup. No change was apparent for other items. The retail price of cereal and bakery products for the year as a whole averaged a little higher than in 1952, mainly as a result of a rise of almost half a cent per pound in the average price of white bread and a rise of two cents per pound of rice.

Wheat supplies in 1953 were record large, including the near-record stocks available at the beginning of the year. The wheat harvest yielded 1,169 million bushels of wheat, almost 10 percent less than the 1952 crop. The total quantity used domestically for food, seed, livestock feed, and other purposes was a little higher than in 1952, but the increase was not sufficient to offset the decline of a third in exports. The decline in exports reflects almost complete recovery in wheat production and supplies in most importing countries, and the continued large supplies in exporting countries. Stocks of wheat on January 1, 1954 totaled 1,332 million bushels, 20 percent above those of a year earlier and 16 percent above the previous record for January 1 set in 1943.

The wheat equivalent of civilian consumption of food products was 6 pounds less than the 187 pound per capita rate of 1952. This decline compares with a general downward trend in wheat products consumption during the past 25 years of about 3 pounds per year. Retail prices of wheat flour in 1953 averaged about the same as a year earlier, but those of white bread rose 0.4 cents.

Total domestic utilization of rye in 1953 was slightly higher than in the preceding year, with the increase in the use for nonfood purposes--seed, livestock feed, and alcoholic beverages. Civilian consumption of rye as food was about equal to the 1952 rate of 1.8 pounds (grain equivalent) per person.

Rye supplies were over a fourth larger than in 1952 because of sharply increased imports. Receipts of rye from abroad in 1953 totaled 16.3 million bushels, compared with 2.1 million a year earlier. Exports were negligible as compared with 4.5 million bushels in 1952, but this decline was partly offset by the increase in the total domestic use of rye. Total stocks of rye at the close of 1953 amounted to 21.3 million bushels, well over twice the 9.2 million bushels of a year earlier.

Civilian consumption of rice in the 1952-53 marketing year, estimated at 6 pounds per person, was 15 percent greater than in 1951-52. The retail price of rice during 1952-53 averaged 19.3 cents per pound, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 11 percent higher than a year earlier.

Rice supplies in 1952-53 were larger as a result of the record crop of 3,162 million pounds (milled basis) harvested in 1952. With the world import demand for rice in excess of world exportable supplies, the foreign demand for United States rice was strong and exports in 1952-53 reached the record level of about 1,655 million pounds (milled basis), almost 5 percent larger than a year earlier. With both domestic consumption and exports of rice at a record level, carryover stocks at the close of the 1952-53 marketing year totaled 44 million pounds (milled basis). This was about half as large as a year earlier and only 40 percent of the average for 1942-51.

Civilian consumption of corn in food products during 1953 totaled 43 pounds (grain equivalent) per person, slightly smaller than a year earlier. The retail price of cereal products made from corn averaged close to the 1952 level.

Total supplies of corn were moderately larger in 1953 than in the preceding year. The crop of 2,370 million bushels harvested as grain was 107 million less than that in 1952, but stocks at the beginning of 1953 were 201 million bushels larger than a year earlier. Total domestic utilization of corn -- food and nonfood, combined -- was slightly smaller than in 1952. Exports during the year totaled nearly 140 million bushels, but still were relatively minor in relation to total supplies. Stocks at the end of 1953 exceeded those at the beginning and were near record large in size.

The total utilization of barley was down 7 percent and that of oats 5 percent below the 1952 level. These declines resulted from a reduction in the quantity of oats used domestically for nonfood purposes and from the drop in exports of barley. Food use of oats and barley per person was about the same in 1953 as in the preceding year. Total supplies of these two grains were each below those of 1952. Imports of barley and oats in 1953 were heaviest in several years, but the increases over those of a year earlier were not sufficiently large to offset the decline in domestic supplies.

Prospects for 1954

Stocks of wheat, corn, and rye at the beginning of the year were considerably in excess of the quantities needed to meet both the anticipated domestic food and nonfood needs and the export demand until the new crops are harvested beginning around midyear. Supplies of rice and oats for this period are in much better balance with prospective needs. Civilian consumption of cereal food products in 1954 is expected to be close to the 1953 per capita rate. The retail price of bakery and cereal products this year probably will average at least as high as that of last year, despite the unusually large supplies of most grains.

Civilian consumption of wheat in food products and the quantity used domestically for nonfood purposes will likely be about unchanged, and the rate of exports may not exceed that of the last half of 1953. Prices received by wheat producers in 1954 are not expected to average substantially different from those of a year earlier as a result of the current price-support programs. The retail price of food products made from wheat is expected to continue near present levels, averaging no lower than a year earlier during January-June.

Carryover stocks of wheat on July 1 are expected to be the largest on record. As a result, supplies of wheat for the 1954-55 marketing year will be plentiful even though the wheat crop in 1953 will be smaller because of the allotment program in effect for this year's crop. Based on the number of acres planted, average yields, and the condition of the crop last December 1, prospects for the 1954 winter-wheat crop points to a total of about 750 million bushels, about 15 percent smaller than that of last year and 6 percent below the 1942-51 annual average. The winter-wheat crop ordinarily makes up about three-fourths of the total output for the year.

Rye stocks at the beginning of 1954 totaled 21.3 million bushels, over twice the quantity on hand a year earlier. This is more than sufficient to meet all estimated domestic needs and exports until the new crop starts moving to market around midyear. The substantially larger acreage sown to rye last fall and the improved condition reported for December 1 point to a substantially larger crop than in 1953.

Record supplies of rice are available for the 1953-54 marketing year, but are estimated to be in relatively close balance with demand. U.S. civilian consumption of rice may be slightly below the high level per capita consumption in 1952-53. Export demand probably will continue strong. According to an announcement on December 29, there will be no marketing quotas and no acreage allotments on the 1954 crop of rice.

Stocks of corn on January 1, totaled 2,676 million bushels, almost 5 percent higher than a year earlier and the second largest on record for that date. Civilian consumption of corn products is expected to be about equal to the rate of last year. Exports are likely to be no larger and the domestic nonfood use -- for livestock feed and other purposes -- not greatly different during January-September this year compared with last. As a result, a record large carryover stock is in prospect for next October 1, when the 1954-55 marketing year begins.

A little smaller supply of oats and a larger supply of barley will be available in the first half of 1954 than a year earlier. Supplies of both grains are sufficient to meet domestic needs, and carryover stocks into the 1954-55 marketing year may not be far from the average of recent years.

Sugar

Review of 1953

Domestic distribution of sugar by primary distributors was at a record level of 8,435 thousand tons (raw value) in 1953, 4 percent more than in 1952. Not all of this was consumed, however, as stocks of industrial users increased some what in 1952. Civilian consumption in 1953 is currently estimated at about 96 pounds (refined basis) per person, the same as in 1952. Retail prices of sugar in cities were stable during the year and averaged 10.6 cents per pound in 5-pound packages, fractionally higher than in 1952 and the highest since the end of World War II.

The initial marketing quota for 1953 of 7,800 thousand tons (raw value) was increased by 100 thousand tons three times during the year in an effort to keep supplies in balance with demand at stable prices. However, two developments late in the year were such that the actual quantities of sugar marketed during 1953 were somewhat larger than the final quota of 8,100 thousands tons. First, indications after midyear were that both receipts of cane sugar from the Philippines and marketings of domestic beet sugar would fall below the respective quota for 1953 and, in order to assure that our sugar supplies would be adequate at prevailing prices, the estimated quota deficits were assigned to other areas from which we import sugar. Subsequently, beet sugar marketings and imports from the Philippines turned out to be larger than anticipated. Secondly, because of the threat of a dockworkers' strike at the end of the year, refiners were permitted to process "non-quota" sugar which they held under bond, thus speeding up the current marketing by primary distributors of "quota" sugar ordinarily carried over into the following year.

Prospects for 1954

A sugar marketing quota of 8,000 thousand tons (raw value) has been established for 1954. This is 200 thousand tons larger than the initial 1953 quota. At the time of the announcement of the 1954 quota, the statement was made that the quota was 400 thousand tons less than anticipated consumption. This downward adjustment was made in view of the improved stock position and the necessity for maintaining prices at levels equitable to producers and consumers.

Large supplies of sugar are available to the United States market from foreign producing areas during the remainder of the 1953-54 marketing year. World production during this marketing year was about 6 percent larger than a year earlier, and beginning stocks were slightly higher too. Cuba has a reserve of 1,600 thousand tons (raw value) from the 1951-52 crop which it expects to sell in the United States in the next few years.

Table 4.- Production of major food commodities, calendar years, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1951-53, and forecasts for 1954, with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Unit	Average 1935-39	Average 1947-49	1951	1952	1953 Prel.	Forecast for 1954 2/	1954 as a percentage of 1935-39	1954 as a percentage of 1947-49	1954 as a percentage of 1953
Meats (carcass weight)										
Beef	Mil. lb.	6,937	9,649	8,843	9,667	12,397	12,000	173	124	97
Veal	Mil. lb.	1,038	1,454	1,061	1,173	1,552	1,600	154	110	103
Lamb and mutton	Mil. lb.	870	716	521	648	731	650	75	91	89
Pork (excluding lard)	Mil. lb.	7,337	10,281	11,483	11,547	10,177	9,650	132	94	95
Total meats	Mil. lb.	16,182	22,100	21,908	23,035	24,857	23,900	148	108	96
Fish (edible weight)										
Fresh and frozen	Mil. lb.	615	706	770	730	3/	3/	---	---	---
Canned 4/	Mil. lb.	337	484	485	422	3/	3/	---	---	---
Cured	Mil. lb.	74	70	68	68	3/	3/	---	---	---
Total fish	Mil. lb.	1,026	1,260	1,323	1,220	1,125	3/	---	---	---
Poultry and eggs										
Eggs	Mil. doz.	3,335	5,086	5,433	5,593	5,680	5,950	178	117	105
Chicken (eviscerated)	Mil. lb.	1,730	2,753	3,563	3,637	3,750	3,850	223	140	103
Turkey (eviscerated)	Mil. lb.	288	492	691	762	676	745	259	151	110
Dairy products										
Total milk 5/	Bil. lb.	105.9	116.3	115.3	115.5	120.5	123	116	106	102
Cheese 6/	Mil. lb.	673	1,160	1,161	1,170	1,295	1,355	201	117	105
Condensed and evaporated milk	Mil. lb.	2,225	3,497	3,228	3,164	2,870	3,010	135	86	105
Ice cream (product weight)	Mil. lb.	1,279	2,757	2,719	2,840	2,785	2,830	221	103	102
Fats and oils										
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	Mil. lb.	2,195	1,611	1,452	1,417	1,635	1,670	76	104	102
Lard 7/	Mil. lb.	1,630	2,419	2,864	2,886	2,400	2,300	141	95	96
Margarine (actual weight)	Mil. lb.	372	839	1,041	1,286	1,318	1,360	366	162	103
Shortening	Mil. lb.	1,529	1,434	1,403	1,611	1,715	1,800	118	126	105
Other edible fats and oils 8/	Mil. lb.	2,157	3,912	4,718	4,921	5,051	5,100	236	130	101
Total fats and oils (fat content) 9/	Mil. lb.	5,554	7,627	8,751	8,948	8,767	8,750	158	115	100
Fruits										
Fresh										
Citrus	Mil. lb.	6,875	8,782	7,634	7,729	7,808	8,000	116	91	102
Apples (commercial)	Mil. lb.	4,385	3,791	3,538	3,290	3,340)	8,000	89	96	105
Other (excluding melons)	Mil. lb.	4,648	4,508	4,062	4,297	4,275)				
Processed										
Canned fruit	Mil. lb.	1,705	2,591	3,111	2,778	2,900	3/	---	---	---
Canned fruit juices	Mil. lb.	333	2,239	2,424	1,928	1,959	3/	---	---	---
Frozen (including juices)	Mil. lb.	106	416	802	1,008	1,150	3/	---	---	---
Dried	Mil. lb.	1,118	1,008	947	945	838	3/	---	---	---
Vegetables										
Fresh, total commercial 10/	Mil. lb.	18,428	22,781	22,968	23,427	24,927	3/	---	---	---
Canned	Mil. lb.	4,030	6,064	7,806	7,317	7,176	3/	---	---	---
Frozen	Mil. lb.	11/78	452	770	896	1,050	3/	---	---	---
Potatoes	Mil. bu.	355	414	320	349	374	3/	---	---	---
Sweetpotatoes	Mil. bu.	68	46	29	29	34	3/	---	---	---
Dry edible beans 12/	Mil. lb.	1,360	1,854	1,588	1,501	1,676	3/	---	---	---
Dry field peas 12/	Mil. lb.	229	401	352	238	297	3/	---	---	---
Canned baby foods	Mil. lb.	37	469	503	562	655	3/	---	---	---
Sugar, raw basis	1,000 sh. tons	1,948	2,065	2,042	2,102	2,360	2,400	123	116	102
Grains										
Wheat	Mil. bu.	759	1,251	981	1,299	1,169	985	130	79	84
Rye	Mil. bu.	44.9	23.1	21.3	16.0	18.0	3/	---	---	---
Rice, milled	Mil. lb.	1,340	2,330	2,522	3,101	3,162	3,462	258	149	109
Corn, grain only	Mil. bu.	2,050	2,788	2,617	2,977	2,870	3/	---	---	---
Oats	Mil. bu.	1,045	1,294	1,321	1,260	1,216	3/	---	---	---
Barley	Mil. bu.	239	279	254	226	241	3/	---	---	---
Peanuts, farmers' stock basis	Mil. lb.	1,230	2,128	1,676	1,372	1,574	3/	---	---	---

1/ Calendar year basis except for fresh citrus fruit for which the season begins in the fall of the previous year; dried fruits which are on a pack-year basis; rice on a marketing year. 2/ Forecasts or preliminary indications based on trends in livestock numbers, current or prospective rates of output, average or probable acreages and yields, and such other data or advance estimates as are available. These forecasts are used only to indicate the general level of food supplies for domestic consumption for 1954, and are not official estimates of production. Revisions will of course be made from time to time throughout the year as official indications or estimates are issued through the Crop Reporting Board of the Department. 3/ Not available. 4/ Excludes products containing small quantities of fish such as clam chowder, etc. 5/ These estimates include farm production of milk as reported by the Crop Reporting Board in "Farm Production, Disposition, and Income from Milk, 1950-51" (April 1952) and an allowance for nonfarm production of 2.3 billion pounds in 1935-39, 1.1 in 1947-49, 0.5 in 1951, 0.4 in 1952, 0.3 in 1953, and 0.2 billion pounds in 1954. 6/ Excludes full skim, cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese. 7/ Includes amount used in manufactured food and nonfood products. 8/ Includes cottonseed, peanut, soybean, corn, edible olive, and oleo oils, oleo stock, oleostearine, and edible tallow later processed into margarine, shortening, cooking and salad oils, etc., and nonfood items. 9/ Includes butter, lard, and "other fats and oils." 10/ This series covers total commercial production for sale as fresh, both for shipment to distant markets and for local markets; includes quantities not harvested and use of a few minor vegetables for processing. Excludes farm garden output for farm household use. 11/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 12/ Cleaned basis.

Table 5.- Retail food prices and total consumer price index. United States, 1945-51 and 1952-53 by months

(Index numbers: 1947-49=100)

Year and month	Meats 1/	Eggs	Dairy products 2/	Fats and oils 3/	Cereals and bakery products	Fruits and vegetables	Sugar and sweets	Beverages	All foods 4/	Consumer price index
1945	56	81	70	69	66	87	72	61	69	77
1946	69	83	86	84	76	89	81	68	79	83
1947	94	99	97	110	94	98	102	92	96	96
1948	106	102	106	108	103	100	98	100	104	103
1949	100	99	97	82	103	102	100	108	100	102
1950	105	85	96	80	104	94	102	153	101	103
1951	117	104	107	94	114	107	106	169	113	111
1952	116	95	112	79	117	117	106	170	115	114
Jan.	117	90	112	86	115	118	105	170	115	113
Feb.	117	82	113	84	116	110	105	170	113	112
Mar.	115	79	112	81	116	114	104	170	113	112
Apr.	115	82	110	79	116	121	105	170	114	113
May	114	81	109	78	117	124	106	170	114	113
June	116	93	109	78	117	122	106	170	115	113
July	116	102	110	78	118	124	107	170	116	114
Aug.	119	107	111	78	118	119	107	170	117	114
Sept.	119	109	112	78	117	112	108	170	115	114
Oct.	117	113	113	78	118	111	108	170	115	114
Nov.	114	111	113	78	118	116	108	170	115	114
Dec.	113	99	113	78	118	116	108	170	114	114
1953	110	5/	110	5/	119	114	5/	5/	112	114
Jan.	111	5/	112	5/	118	117	5/	5/	113	114
Feb.	108	5/	111	5/	118	116	5/	5/	111	113
Mar.	107	5/	110	5/	118	116	5/	5/	111	114
Apr.	107	5/	109	5/	118	115	5/	5/	111	114
May	109	5/	108	5/	118	115	5/	5/	112	114
June	111	5/	108	5/	119	122	5/	5/	114	114
July	112	5/	108	5/	119	118	5/	5/	114	115
Aug.	114	5/	109	5/	120	113	5/	5/	114	115
Sept.	114	5/	110	5/	120	107	5/	5/	114	115
Oct.	111	5/	110	5/	120	108	5/	5/	113	115
Nov.	107	5/	110	5/	121	107	5/	5/	111	115
Dec.	103	5/	110	5/	121	109	5/	5/	112	115

1/ Includes chicken and fish.
2/ Includes butter.
3/ Excludes butter.
4/ Includes only foods consumed at home.
5/ Not reported separately.

Bureau of Labor Statistics. Indexes for commodity groups prior to 1953 adjusted to 1947-49 base from the published series on 1935-39 base. The Consumer Price Index revision, beginning 1953, has been described in the Monthly Labor Review.

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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, April 23, 1954

SUMMARY

Food supplies for late spring and early summer may be even more plentiful than a year earlier.

We are likely to eat more chicken, egg and dairy products than a year earlier. Output is high, prices are lower and stocks of dairy products are substantial. Supplies of meat will be somewhat below the high level of last spring because of the cut back in the pig crop last fall, but marketings of winter pigs will be heavier this year. The April Crop Report indicates that spring vegetable and melon production in 1954 will be above last year, but the spring crops of strawberries and peaches in the South will be off this year. Although supplies of some fishery products and lard will be smaller, plentiful supplies of alternative foods will be available.

Demand for food will continue fairly strong the next few months. Retail prices for many cereal products and fats and oils other than butter probably will continue a little above those of last spring.

(Continued on page 3)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

AGRICULTURE - WASHINGTON

Table 1.- Volume of farm marketings and home consumption and civilian per capita food consumption, 1935-39 average, 1947-53, and preliminary indications for 1954, with percentage comparisons 1/

(Index numbers: 1947-49 = 100)

Item	1935-39 average	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	Indications for 1954 2/	1954 as a percentage of 1935-39	1954 as a percentage of 1953
Food grains 3/	54	100	102	98	81	77	94	97	80	148	82
Vegetables 4/	85	99	103	98	99	99	95	100	96	113	96
Fruits and nuts 5/	81	103	99	98	99	107	102	99	105	130	106
Sugar crops	107	114	91	94	116	93	93	106	110	103	104
Total food crops 6/	72	101	102	98	92	91	95	99	92	128	93
Meat animals	72	105	96	99	100	104	107	112	112	156	100
Poultry and eggs	64	99	96	105	111	118	123	125	131	205	105
Dairy products	88	101	98	101	101	99	100	106	109	124	103
Total food livestock 7/	75	103	97	101	102	105	108	113	115	153	102
Food marketings and home consumption	74	102	98	100	100	102	105	109	109	147	100
Marketings and home consumption of all farm commodities 8/	73	100	97	103	99	101	104	109	107	147	98
Civilian per capita food consumption	91	102	99	99	100	99	101	103	103	113	100

1/ Index of volume of farm marketings and home consumption supersedes the series on volume of agricultural production for sale and for farm home consumption. 2/ Indications for 1954 are based on calendar-year quantities estimated as of April 15. 3/ Wheat, rye, rice, and buckwheat. 4/ Truck crops for fresh use and processing, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, dry field peas, and mung beans. 5/ Except peanuts. 6/ In addition to the crops listed above, includes peanuts, peppermint, popcorn, spearmint, and vegetables grown under glass. 7/ Also includes honey, but exoluded turkey hatching eggs. 8/ Food and nonfood items.

Table 2.- Supply-utilization of agricultural food products, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, and 1947-53 1/

Year	Production	Imports	Stock change 2/	Total utilization	Food use		Nonfood use 4/	Commercial exports and shipments 5/		Department of Agriculture 6/		
					Civilian	Military 3/		Food	Nonfood	Stock change 7/	Deliveries	Net purchases for export
				Section a. Percentage of total utilization in each year								
1935-39	94.0	8.2	-2.2	100.0	67.9	---	30.1	1.6	0.5	-0.1	---	-0.1
1947-49	95.4	6.5	-1.9	100.0	64.8	2.6	27.5	2.6	.4	.2	1.9	2.1
1947	92.0	6.0	2.0	100.0	64.6	2.3	27.5	3.0	.3	.1	2.2	2.3
1948	100.2	6.8	-7.0	100.0	65.7	2.8	27.2	2.4	.3	- .1	1.7	1.6
1949	94.1	6.7	- .8	100.0	64.2	2.7	28.0	2.3	.5	.6	1.7	2.3
1950	94.4	6.9	-1.3	100.0	65.3	1.4	28.5	2.5	.7	.2	1.4	1.6
1951	90.6	6.9	2.5	100.0	63.6	2.8	28.0	3.8	.8	- .7	1.7	1.0
1952 8/	95.2	6.9	-2.1	100.0	65.8	2.0	26.6	4.4	.9	- .1	.4	.3
1953 8/	94.7	6.9	-1.6	100.0	66.6	1.7	26.0	3.3	1.0	.9	.5	1.4
				Section b. Percentage of total utilization in 1947-49								
1935-49	71.6	6.2	-1.6	76.2	51.7	---	23.0	1.2	.4	- .1	---	- .1
1947-49	95.4	6.5	-1.9	100.0	64.8	2.6	27.5	2.6	.4	.2	1.9	2.1
1947	93.6	6.1	2.0	101.7	65.7	2.3	28.0	3.1	.3	.1	2.2	2.3
1948	97.6	6.6	-6.8	97.4	64.0	2.7	26.5	2.4	.3	- .1	1.6	1.5
1949	94.9	6.8	- .8	100.9	64.8	2.7	28.1	2.4	.5	.6	1.8	2.4
1950	95.8	7.0	-1.4	101.4	66.2	1.4	29.0	2.5	.7	.2	1.4	1.6
1951	94.5	7.2	2.6	104.3	66.3	2.9	29.2	4.0	.8	- .7	1.8	1.1
1952 8/	99.2	7.2	-2.2	104.2	68.6	2.1	27.8	4.5	.9	- .1	.4	.3
1953 8/	100.9	7.4	-1.7	106.6	70.9	1.9	27.7	3.5	1.1	1.0	.5	1.5

1/ This index covers all agricultural products having food uses, including their nonfood uses. The percentage distribution for each year was developed from quantitative data on supplies and use of the unprocessed farm products and of processed commodities by multiplying quantities by average prices in 1947-49. Values of processed items for the several categories were adjusted back to values in terms of farm prices. The lower section of the table shows the supply-utilization in each year expressed as percentage of total utilization in 1947-49. 2/ Negatives indicate net increases in stocks from the beginning to the end of the year; positives signify net withdrawals from stocks. 3/ Includes procurement for civilian feeding in areas occupied by our Armed Forces. 4/ Includes use for seed, feed, industrial alcohol, alcoholic beverages, etc., and some waste and loss at farm level. Feed use makes up approximately 80 percent of this category. 5/ Excludes deliveries by the Department of Agriculture. 6/ Deliveries by the Department of Agriculture were for lend-lease, relief, and purchases for foreign governments, except for meat transactions in the drought years. Net purchases represent quantities withdrawn from commercial channels while deliveries represent shipments out of the country; the difference between the two measures changes in the Department's stocks. 7/ Negatives indicate net reductions in stocks; positives signify increases. 8/ Preliminary.

Prices of chicken, eggs, dairy products, potatoes and sweetpotatoes, and some of the fresh vegetables, such as sweet corn, cucumbers, and green peas, are expected to be lower. Pork prices are expected to reach a peak around mid-summer and decline sooner than usual because of heavy marketings of hogs from the considerably larger winter pig crop. For the spring and summer, retail food prices may average only slightly lower than both a year earlier and in the first three months of 1954.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES

Retail food prices during January-March averaged about the same as those of a year earlier. Dairy products and fruits and vegetables were the only major commodity groups for which consumers paid less than in the winter of 1953. Prices of meats, eggs and sugar were about the same as a year earlier, but those of bakery and cereal products, food fats and oils, and beverages were up. With average weather conditions, supplies of most foods during the spring and early summer probably will be somewhat larger than a year earlier. Consumer demand for food during this period is expected to continue strong. Combined processing and marketing charges for food probably will remain at a high level. Accordingly, prospects are that retail food prices in the next few months will average close to those of a year earlier.

The civilian demand for food so far this year has not been significantly affected by the decline in business activity and employment which began last summer, and there are no indications of any substantial weakening in the next few months. Despite lower employment, consumer spendable incomes during the first quarter of 1954 were close to record levels. Lower personal income taxes, which became effective on January 1, and increased unemployment compensation payments have largely offset the overall decline in wage and salary payments. During the spring and early summer, even if both Government expenditures for national security and business investment outlays continue to decline moderately, as current indications suggest, any further reduction in economic activity will likely be small and consumer incomes and the domestic demand for food are not expected to change much.

Both military procurement and exports of food in 1954 are expected to total less than last year. Government programs in effect this year will tend to encourage food exports, particularly of those commodities which are in surplus supply.

COMMODITY REVIEWS

Meat

Civilians had about as much meat per person during the winter of 1954 as a year earlier. Also, retail prices of meat in January-March averaged about the same as in the same months of 1953 and were considerably more stable, with prices of pork higher but those of beef lower.

The composition of the total meat consumed differed noticeably from the first quarter of 1953. Consumption of beef was about 10 percent higher, reaching the highest point for this 3-month period in the 10 years for which quarterly data are available. The rate for veal was more than 20 percent above a year earlier. On the other hand, civilian takings of pork per person

Table 3.- Apparent civilian per capita consumption of major food commodities, primary distribution weight, calendar years, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1951-53, and preliminary indications for 1954, with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Average 1935-39	Average 1947-49	1951	1952	1953 Preliminary	Preliminary indications for 1954	1954 as a percentage of 1935-39	1954 as a percentage of 1947-49	1954 as a percentage of 1953
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Meats (carcass weight) - Total	125.3	146.4	135.8	144.0	153.8	150	120	102	98
Beef	54.8	64.6	55.2	61.2	76.7	76	139	118	99
Veal	8.1	9.6	6.6	7.1	9.5	10.2	126	106	107
Lamb and mutton	6.7	4.8	3.4	4.1	4.7	4.2	63	88	89
Pork (excluding lard)	55.7	67.4	70.6	71.6	62.9	59	106	88	94
Fish (edible weight) - Total	10.9	10.3	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.9	100	106	101
Fresh and frozen	5.3	5.9	6.6	6.3	5.9	2/	---	---	---
Canned 3/	4.8	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.3	2/	---	---	---
Cured	.8	.6	.6	.6	.6	2/	---	---	---
Poultry products									
Eggs - number	296	380	395	407	399	410	139	108	103
Chicken (eviscerated)	13.2	18.5	22.2	23.1	23.1	23.7	180	128	103
Turkey (eviscerated)	2.1	3.2	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.5	214	141	102
Dairy products									
Total milk fat solids	31.2	29.2	28.0	27.3	27.0	27.5	88	94	102
Total nonfat milk solids	39.6	46.6	46.6	47.4	46.5	47.3	119	102	102
Cheese	5.5	6.9	7.1	7.5	7.1	7.4	135	107	104
Condensed and evaporated milk	16.5	19.8	18.0	17.4	17.1	17.5	106	88	102
Fluid milk and cream	330	359	352	352	350	355	108	99	101
Ice cream (product weight)	9.8	18.5	17.1	17.6	17.8	18.2	186	98	102
Fats and oils - Total, fat content 4/	44.7	41.8	41.6	43.6	44.0	44.2	99	106	100
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	16.8	10.5	9.5	8.6	8.7	9.0	54	86	103
Margarine (actual weight)	2.8	5.5	6.5	7.8	7.9	7.8	279	142	99
Lard	10.9	12.2	12.1	11.7	11.2	10.4	95	85	93
Shortening	11.6	9.5	8.9	10.0	10.1	10.9	94	115	108
Other edible fats and oils	6.4	7.2	7.6	8.6	9.2	9.4	147	131	102
Fruits									
Fresh - Total	137.1	130.3	114.4	110.6	108.3	106	77	81	98
Citrus	48.5	53.9	44.4	43.6	42.5	40	82	74	94
Apples (commercial)	30.2	25.2	25.4	21.1	21.0	66	74	86	100
Other (excluding melons)	58.4	51.2	44.6	45.9	44.8				
Processed:									
Canned fruit	14.8	18.1	18.6	20.6	20.9	20.7	140	114	99
Canned juices	3.8	16.0	14.6	14.0	13.9	13.9	366	87	100
Frozen (including juices)	.8	3.2	4.7	6.5	6.6	7.1	888	222	108
Dried	5.7	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	2/	---	---	---
Vegetables									
Fresh (total commercial) 5/	139	150	143	144	146	140-145	103	95	98
Canned	29.6	38.5	41.2	40.9	42.0	41.6	141	108	99
Frozen	6/.4	2.9	4.1	5.1	5.1	5.4	1,350	186	106
Potatoes	128	112	108	98	105	104	81	93	99
Sweetpotatoes	21.3	12.3	7.2	6.7	7.6	8.0	38	65	105
Dry edible beans	8.7	6.6	7.9	8.0	7.8	8.2	94	124	105
Dry field peas	.6	.6	.7	.5	.6	2/	---	---	---
Sugar, refined	96.7	93.5	96.1	96.1	96.8	7/95-96	99	102	99
Grains									
Corn products:									
Cornmeal	22.8	13.4	12.6	12.3	12.0	12.0	53	90	100
Corn sirup	7.6	9.8	8.9	8.6	8.7	8.7	114	89	100
Cornstarch	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	138	100	100
Corn sugar	2.7	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	148	95	100
Breakfast cereals	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	94	100	100
Hominy	1.4	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	186	93	100
Oat food products	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	89	100	100
Barley food products 8/	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	93	81	100
Wheat:									
Flour 9/	157	135	132	130	127	127	81	94	100
Breakfast cereals	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	94	100	100
Rye flour	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	68	107	100
Rice, milled	5.7	4.8	5.7	5.2	6.0	5.7	100	119	95
Beverages									
Coffee 10/	13.9	18.0	16.3	16.5	16.6	15.8	114	88	95
Tea	.66	.57	.64	.62	.66	.68	103	119	103
Cocoa beans	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	3.8	88	95	90
Peanuts (shelled)	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	2/	---	---	---

Population estimates used to obtain per capita consumption figures are official Census estimates of total population adjusted for underenumeration and for military personnel not eating out of civilian supplies.

1/ Quantity in pounds except for eggs which are stated in number. Data on calendar year basis except for dried fruits which are on pack year basis; fresh citrus fruits, dry field peas, and peanuts on a crop year basis; rice on August 1 year; and canned fruit and vegetables on pack year basis in 1935-39. All years begin in year indicated except for fresh citrus, which begins in October of the previous year and rice which begins in August of previous year. 2/ Not available. 3/ Excludes canned food products containing small quantities of fish, such as clam chowder, etc. 4/ Computed from unrounded data. 5/ This series covers total commercial production for sale as fresh, both for shipment to distant markets and for local markets. Excludes farm garden output for farm household use. 6/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 7/ Based on the U. S. domestic requirements of 8,200 thousand tons (raw value) as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. 8/ Barley used for food products in terms of malt equivalent. 9/ Includes white, whole wheat, and semolina flour. 10/ Green bean basis.

were about 15 percent smaller this January-March than last, setting a new low level for the winter season in the years of record. The decline for lamb and mutton was about half as large as that of pork. These shifts in consumption correspond roughly to the changes which occurred in meat production during the same period.

During the next few months, total meat consumption per person is expected to be a little lower than a year earlier, with veal the only item for which an increase is probable. The smaller supplies of meat in prospect for this spring and early summer than in the same months of 1953 result from the fewer cattle on feed at the beginning of the year and the smaller pig crop last fall. In general, retail meat prices are expected to average close to those of last spring and early summer, although those for pork and some cuts of the better grades of beef may be somewhat higher because of smaller supplies.

For 1954 as a whole, civilians are expected to have slightly less meat per person than last year, unless unfavorable weather and liquidation of cattle herds result in larger marketings of cattle than are now anticipated. The consumption rate of 150 pounds per person forecast for 1954 is only 4 pounds below last year's 45-year record rate, but larger than in any other year since 1947. Retail meat prices this year are not expected to differ substantially from the 1953 average.

A continued large supply of beef is indicated for the next year by the record inventory of cattle last January 1. The number of cattle marketed for slaughter in January-March was substantially above a year earlier, but barring extensive drought and liquidation of cattle herds, marketings during the remainder of the year are not expected to increase as they did during the corresponding months of 1953.

The rate of beef consumption this year is likely to almost equal the 1953 record high of 77 pounds per person. At least until fall, consumers probably will have less of the better grades of beef and more of the medium and lower grades than a year earlier.

Civilian consumption of veal this year probably will run about 10 pounds per person, 7 percent above last year's rate and the highest in the last 7 years. Total supplies of veal may be the largest since 1944. This year, we may have reached the point in the cattle cycle where cattle numbers are close to a peak and marketings of calves for slaughter will expand noticeably. Through March, calf slaughter was 20 percent or more above a year earlier. Marketing of calves will likely continue above last year's rate, although the gain over a year earlier is expected to be less than during January-March.

Pork consumption this year probably will average about 4 pounds less per person than last year's total of almost 63 pounds. This would be the lowest annual consumption since 1938. Supplies of pork are expected to continue low through the spring, but will begin increasing after mid-year and seem certain to be above the comparable 1953 rate in the last half of 1954. In contrast, beef production, beginning sometime this summer, may not exceed last year's level.

An increase in output of pork in the latter half of 1954 is probable because the spring pig crop is expected to be larger than last year's. Early in the season, farmers reported plans to have 6 percent more sows

farrow spring pigs this year than last. However, a survey made in six important hog-producing states during March indicated that farmers there probably would raise 9 percent more. A large part of the increase occurred quite early in the season. As a result, marketings of hogs for slaughter this summer and fall should reach heavy volume a little earlier than usual.

Civilian consumption of lamb and mutton this year is likely to be about 10 percent below the 1953 rate of 4.7 pounds per person. The decline will be largely due to the reduction in the number of sheep and lambs on farms last year. Low prices of beef and the shortage of grass on ranges in some areas as a result of drought were among the major factors which influenced the decline in numbers in 1953. Production of sheep is not likely to increase a great deal so long as beef production remains as large as is in prospect for this year.

Foreign trade of the United States in meat this year is expected to be closer to the normal pattern than in 1953. Normally this country is a net importer of beef and a net exporter of pork. Last year, with supplies large and prices low, imports of beef were reduced and exports increased somewhat. In pork the opposite changes occurred, and pork imports exceeded exports. This year, with prices relatively low, beef exports are expected to continue a little heavier than usual. Receipts of pork from abroad, however, may not equal last year's total in view of the sharp increase in domestic pork production which is expected after midyear. Both imports and exports will continue to represent a relatively minor part of the total domestic supply and distribution of meat, respectively.

Fishery Products 1/

Civilian consumption of fishery products per person during the winter of 1954 was somewhat lower than a year earlier. Preliminary indications are that reductions occurred in both fresh and processed commodities. Supplies were not as large as in the winter of 1953, mainly because stocks of the processed products were lower at the beginning of the year. Retail prices of fishery products during the first quarter of 1954, judging from wholesale prices in the principal markets, averaged about equal to those of the same period last year. During the next few months civilian per capita consumption of fish and shellfish, in total, probably will continue a little below the rate of a year earlier. Retail prices of these products this spring are expected to average close to those of spring 1953.

The volume of fish and shellfish landed at the major commercial fishing ports during January-March totaled about as much as in the same part of last year. Landings will be expanding seasonally during April-June, reaching the peak level for the year in late spring or early summer.

1/ Prepared in cooperation with the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U. S. Department of the Interior.

Commercial freezings of fishery products in the Continental United States during the first quarter totaled 27.4 million pounds, more than 5 percent larger than a year earlier. Freezing operations will continue to increase seasonally during the next few months.

Cold-storage stocks of frozen fishery products in the Continental United States at the end of March totaled over 104 million pounds, about 7 percent less than a year earlier. Holdings of most frozen fish were smaller this year, but those of the shellfish group--particularly scallops and shrimp--were much larger. Total stocks are now approaching their seasonal low point.

Supplies of canned fishery products during the winter of 1954 were somewhat below those for the same months of last year. Because of the smaller packs in 1953 of most of the popular canned fish species other than tuna, indicated carryover stocks at the packer level this January 1 were well below those of a year earlier. Supplies are expected to continue less than the comparable 1953 level at least until the 1954 packs of canned fish start moving to market in late summer.

Current prospects point to another large pack of canned tuna this year, but the outlook for a large canned salmon pack is not favorable because of the probable smaller catch of salmon. Landings in the Puget Sound area of Washington State are not expected to reach last year's total because 1954 is considered an "off-cycle" year for the pink salmon run there. The catch in Alaska probably will fall below the 1953 level because conservation measures have been put into effect this year in an attempt to restore the seriously depleted salmon resources there. Under this conservation program, several areas in Alaska have been completely closed to commercial salmon-fishing activity; in other areas, the length of the commercial fishing season has been reduced or the quantity of fishing gear permitted to be used has been severely restricted.

Imports of edible fishery products during January and February were somewhat larger than a year earlier as result of the heavier receipts of both canned fish and frozen fish fillets. Prospects for the next few months are that receipts of fishery products from foreign countries will continue to run a little ahead of those of last spring. Exports of edible products, on the other hand, were somewhat below those of early 1953. Current indications point to a continued lower level of exports through midyear than a year earlier because of the relatively small domestic supply of the types of canned fish which are popular in our foreign markets.

Poultry and Eggs

Output of eggs and chicken meat to date has been larger than in the same period of 1953, and prospects are that production will continue at a higher level during the next few months. With retail prices of chicken meat this January-March sharply lower than a year earlier, civilian consumption of this product was at a somewhat higher rate per person. Egg consumption, on the other hand, apparently was a little lower than in the first quarter of 1953. Retail prices of eggs were higher in January and February than a year earlier but dropped sharply in March.

Around 410 eggs per person may be consumed by civilians this year, 3 percent more than last year and a record. Production this spring, now just past the seasonal peak, is above the comparable 1953 rate. Although declining seasonally, output during the remainder of 1954 will remain higher than a year earlier. The number of chickens in the laying flock is currently 3 percent larger than a year earlier. In addition, farmers are raising more pullets for flock replacement purposes this year. Consequently, egg production in 1954 probably will exceed last year's record.

Beginning in February, lower wholesale prices than last year encouraged increased storage of eggs. The net movement of shell and frozen eggs into cold storage from February 1 to date was much higher than a year earlier. On April 1, eggs in storage totaled the equivalent of 3 million cases, 35 percent more than on the same date in 1953.

Civilian consumption of chicken meat this year is expected to average close to 24 pounds (eviscerated basis) per person, about 3 percent larger than the record of 1953. Chicken meat supplies from commercial broilers will continue at the present record or near-record level well into the summer, and retail prices probably will remain below a year earlier. Later in the year, production of broilers is likely to drop off sharply if low prices persist. But by that time marketings of farm chickens will be seasonally high. For the year as a whole, output of chicken meat is expected to be about 4 percent above the 3,800 million pounds (eviscerated basis) produced in 1953.

Turkey meat consumption in 1954 probably will be slightly larger than last year and may equal the record rate of 4.5 pounds per person in 1952. Mid-April indications were that the turkey crop will considerably exceed the 1953 crop of 56.5 million birds, and may even top the 1952 record output of 60.9 million. Through March, hatcheries reported a 9 percent larger output of the heavy-breed poults, and 37 percent more of the light-breed poults. Even if hatchings during the rest of the season show a more moderate increase, it appears certain that farmers will raise more turkeys this year than their reported plans last January indicated.

Dairy Products

Supplies of milk and the other dairy products during the first quarter were very large. Stocks carried over on January 1 were largest in history and milk production was at a record rate. Retail prices of dairy products averaged a little lower than a year earlier during the winter of 1954 and civilian consumption per person was about the same. Consumption per person probably will show some increase over last year's rate, for the year as a whole, since supplies are likely to be the largest on record and retail prices are expected to average somewhat lower than in 1953.

Consumption of fluid milk and cream per person in the winter of 1954 was not much different from a year earlier. The retail price of fluid milk in urban areas was a little lower than in January-March 1953. Disappearance of butter and cheese per person--with prices averaging a little lower--each showed an increase over last year.

Milk production during the first quarter reached the record annual rate of 130 billion pounds, about 5 percent above a year earlier. Unusually favorable weather in the major dairy states contributed significantly to the increase in output. With civilian consumption of milk and other dairy products only slightly above that in the winter of 1953, a large part of the increase in milk output was channeled into butter and cheese. Substantial quantities of these two products and nonfat dry milk were bought by the Department of Agriculture under the price-support program.

The Department's net purchases under the price-support program during January-March 1954 amounted to 144 million pounds of butter, 152 million pounds of cheese, and 240 million pounds of nonfat dry milk. These totals exclude quantities of butter and cheese acquired in March which sellers had contracted to repurchase in April, after the new price-support level went into effect.

Although the annual rate of milk production during the remainder of 1954 is expected to drop off from the January-March level, output for the year as a whole may be about 124 billion pounds. This would be the highest in the 30 years for which annual data on milk production are available. Both the larger number of cows on farms than in other recent years and expected continuation of high yields of milk per cow will help bring about a record output this year.

Civilian consumption of dairy products per person in 1954 is expected to total somewhat above last year's rate of 689 pounds (fluid-milk equivalent basis). Most of the increase will be in manufactured dairy products, especially butter.

Although larger than in 1953, the consumption rate for dairy products in prospect for this year, based on anticipated retail prices and consumer incomes, will be about the third lowest on record. To utilize all the milk which farmers are expected to produce in 1954, civilians would have to use almost 750 pounds (fluid-milk equivalent) per person, about 2.5 percent more than the 1947-49 average rate. If the rate this year were close to the prewar (1935-39) average of 791 pounds, in addition to using up the dairy products produced during the year, stocks would be drawn on and the inventory at the end of this year would be close to the level considered normal.

As in 1953, the milk utilization pattern this year will be affected mainly by the size of the excess of production over current consumption. A continued large surplus of milk could result in heavy output of butter, cheese, and nonfat dry milk since these products will continue to be purchased for price support. Commercial production of the other manufactured dairy products will continue to be geared fairly closely to current consumption. The level of prices for dairy products was lowered beginning April 1 when the Government reduced support prices to 75 percent of parity from the 90 percent in effect in the 1953-54 marketing year.

Because of the reduction in support prices, retail prices for butter, during April-December should average fully 10 percent below a year earlier. Prices for cheese and the other manufactured dairy products also will be

down, but not by as large a percentage. For ice cream, the decline in retail prices is expected to result from a reduction in marketing margins as well as a drop in the price-support level for milk. Reports from various parts of the country indicate aggressive merchandising efforts on the part of ice cream manufacturers and distributors. In some areas, retail prices already have been reduced substantially.

The reduction in the support price for manufacturing milk by itself may result in retail fluid milk prices averaging about 4 percent (equivalent to around one cent per quart) lower this April-December than last. The reduction probably will vary considerably among the various urban markets throughout the country because of differences in methods of pricing fluid milk. Additional reductions in some markets may result from large supplies relative to current use.

Fats and Oils

Domestic marketings of food fats and oils for consumption in 1954 are expected to provide civilians with at least as much of these products per person as last year's rate of 44.0 pounds (fat content). Apparent civilian disappearance of food fats other than lard was up from a year earlier in the winter of 1954. This spring and summer somewhat more shortening and butter per person may be consumed, but shorter supplies are likely to reduce civilian takings of lard. Consumption of the other edible products--cooking and salad oils, salad dressings, etc.--which has been on the uptrend, is expected to be about equal to the 1953 record rate. Retail prices of food fats and oils other than butter were noticeably higher this winter than last, and indications are that for the year as a whole they will average above those for 1953.

Increased consumption of butter per person is resulting from Government programs and lower prices. The Government is disposing of some of its stocks of butter through the school-lunch and other eligible domestic outlets such as welfare and charitable organizations. More than 21 million pounds were donated in the first three months of the year. The rate of consumption of margarine per person in 1954 will be influenced by the nature and extent of the Government's butter disposal program.

Supplies of lard are expected to increase compared with last year beginning about mid-summer. Reports of farmers' intentions indicate that in the latter half of the year more hogs will be available for slaughter than in the comparable period of 1953, although the total for the year will be lower. The reduced supplies in the first half of this year reflect both the smaller number of hogs slaughtered than a year ago and the sharp reduction in average yield of lard per hog to the lowest level in many years. This usually occurs when the number of hogs slaughtered is small, since a larger proportion of the carcass is used in maintaining the output of pork and fat cuts.

Supplies of food fats and oils other than lard are expected to reach a new record this year. Stocks of edible oils have been increasing for the past several years, and on January 1 were at a peak for that time of the year. Production of butter in 1954 is likely to be the largest since 1944. Output of the vegetable oils used in margarine, shortening, and other food products will be substantial. Lard supplies probably will be about 10 percent smaller than a year earlier and the lowest since 1946.

Exports of food fats in 1954 are expected to be about one-fourth larger than those of last year, with increased shipments of edible oils and oilseeds for crushing abroad much more than offsetting the moderate decline for lard. A large proportion of these exports are being financed by the United States Government. Under Section 550 of the Mutual Security Act of 1953 the use of not less than 100 million and not more than 250 million dollars is authorized for the purchase by foreign nations of our surplus agricultural commodities. Exports of cottonseed oil financed under this program are from stocks owned by the Department of Agriculture and are being purchased at prices well below those in the domestic market. Other Government programs also are financing some exports of fats and oils. large quantities of soybeans are moving to Japan, Formosa, Canada and Western Europe. Apparently, Manchurian soybeans are not moving into world trade and Japan's 1953 soybean crop is considerably smaller than that of the preceding year. Our exports of lard are being curtailed by reduced supplies and higher prices than a year earlier.

The retail price of food fats and oils this year is expected to average above 1953. Butter is the only major item for which the retail price will average lower. This reduction will result mainly from large supplies and the recent reduction in the Government support price for butterfat from 90 percent of parity to 75 percent. Prices of the other food fats and oils are expected to remain above the comparable 1953 levels at least until next fall when supplies from this year's harvest of oilseed crops will begin to be marketed and hog slaughter will increase.

Fruit

Prospects are favorable for larger supplies of most processed fruits and about as much of the fresh fruits this spring and early summer as a year earlier. Among the canned fruits, supplies of several items are larger than a year ago. But those of canned citrus juices and dried fruits are smaller. The retail prices of fresh and processed fruits probably will average close to those of spring and early summer 1953.

Fruit trees and vines have come through the winter in generally good condition. However, this spring as always, they still face the hazards of frost and other unfavorable growing conditions. With average weather during the coming months, deciduous fruit production probably will be larger this year than last.

Supplies of early-season peaches may not be as large as in 1953. Freezing weather during March damaged fruit blossoms in several of the Southern States which produce peaches for marketing from June through early August. Prospects on April 1 were for average crops in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, but for poor peach crops in the other early States.

Commercial production of strawberries may fall below last year's relatively large crop. The early-spring crop, which accounts for only a small portion of the annual output, was about 26 percent larger this year than last. This increase will be about offset by the 4 percent smaller mid-spring crop which is marketed mainly during May.

Production in the late-spring States also may be smaller than a year earlier, unless yields per acre are as high as the above-average yields in 1953. The mid- and late-spring crops provide most of the stawberries processed by commercial freezers.

Total supplies of oranges marketed for consumption as fresh fruit this spring probably will be less than a year ago. Although the 1953-54 crop of oranges in Florida is much larger than the preceding crop, most of the increase was processed into frozen concentrated orange juice. About 7 percent less oranges in Florida remained to be marketed on April 17 than a year earlier, and the movement into processing continues strong. Fewer California navel oranges are still to be marketed because of the smaller crop. This summer and fall fewer fresh oranges will be available than during the same seasons in 1953. The crop of California Valencia oranges, which makes up the bulk of supplies during the summer and early fall, is indicated to be about 28 percent smaller than last year.

Most of the oranges used for processing now go into frozen concentrated juice. The commercial manufacture of this product started on a small scale in Florida during 1945-46. Since then the processing of fresh oranges into frozen juice has increased in each year and in 1952-53 took about 46 percent of that year's crop. In view of the sharp increase in production of oranges, the increase in the total tonnage of fresh oranges processed into frozen juice over this period is relatively much larger. In contrast, utilization of oranges for canned juice has dropped by almost a third over the past 10 years.

Large supplies of fresh grapefruit are available for consumption this spring. The 1953-54 crop was about 16 percent larger than that of a year earlier, but the total quantity marketed thus far this year has increased by a smaller percentage. Lemons and limes also will be in larger supply this spring and summer.

Supplies of canned fruit this spring are sufficient to maintain civilian consumption at least equal to the per capita rate of a year earlier until the 1954 packs start moving to market this summer. On April 1, 1954, packers' stocks of 8 major items were over 7 percent larger than a year earlier. Considerably more peaches, apricots, and applesauce were on hand, but stocks of pears and apples were down substantially. Stocks held by wholesale distributors may have been somewhat lower this April 1 than last.

In Florida the 1953-54 season packs of canned grapefruit sections and citrus salad through April 10 were about 10 percent larger than a year earlier. With the movement into consumption channels fairly rapid, packers' stocks of these canned citrus products on April 10 were about equal to those on the same date in 1953.

Because military agencies anticipate no difficulties in obtaining supplies from the 1954 canned fruit packs, packers are not expected to be required to reserve a portion of their output this year for military procurement. The set-aside order which applies to the 1953 pack of

canned fruit reserved more than 4 percent of the total output. Similar regulations, involving larger quantities, were in effect for both the 1951 and 1952 packs.

Supplies of canned citrus juices may be a little smaller this spring and summer than last, depending on the volume of production in Florida during the next month or so. Output in Florida through April 10 was about as large as in the same part of the 1952-53 pack season, but the movement into consumption channels has been proceeding at a little faster rate this year than last.

Frozen concentrated orange juice probably will be in larger supply this spring and summer than last. Retail prices in early spring were somewhat lower than a year earlier, but are rising and by midsummer may be close to those of midsummer 1953. Through April 10, production in Florida totaled nearly 42 million gallons, about 57 percent more than the 1952-53 pack as of the same time last year. For the pack year 1953-54, which ends next fall, total output is expected to exceed by a substantial margin the record of 46.6 million gallons packed in the preceding year. Packers' stocks of frozen orange juice in Florida on April 1 were substantially larger than on the same day in 1953. The packs of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice and blended orange-grapefruit juice in Florida through early April were somewhat larger than a year earlier, but that of tangerine juice was moderately smaller.

Considerably larger quantities of frozen berries and deciduous fruits are available for consumption this spring than last. Total supplies in cold storage on April 1 were about 32 percent greater than a year earlier. Stocks of all the items other than frozen apricots, peaches, and grapes were larger than on April 1, 1953, with holdings of red sour cherries up considerably. A large pack of frozen strawberries is in prospect for this year, mainly as a result of increased acreage in California. Most of the strawberries that are frozen commercially are grown in the Pacific States.

Supplies of dried fruit are sufficient to maintain civilian consumption per person during the spring and summer months at the rate of a year earlier. Raisins are in excess of anticipated domestic needs despite the export through mid-April of 39 thousand tons under the Department of Agriculture's export-payment program. But supplies of the other dried fruits are in better balance with demand.

A number of Government programs have been in operation during the 1953-54 marketing year to assist producers in finding outlets for the fresh and processed fruits for which supplies are in excess of domestic commercial market needs at prevailing prices. Exports of various products have been and are being encouraged both by the export-payment program operated by the Department of Agriculture and by export authorizations made by the Foreign Operations Administration in accordance with the provisions of Section 550 of the Mutual Security Act. In addition, the Department of Agriculture during the current marketing year has also purchased and distributed fresh and processed fruits to the school-lunch and other eligible outlets.

Vegetables

Civilians had about as much fresh and processed vegetables and potatoes per person this winter as a year earlier, and at retail prices averaging somewhat lower. Production of vegetables for fresh market shipment was about 3 percent smaller this winter than last. However, stocks of onions and cabbage on January 1 were sufficiently larger to more than offset the decline in production. Consumption of sweetpotatoes apparently was at a slightly higher rate than in the winter of 1953.

Slightly larger supplies of fresh vegetables per person will be available this spring than last, according to crop indications as of April 1. The sharp increases from output of a year earlier that are in prospect for celery, sweet corn, and tomatoes are expected to more than offset the probable declines in cabbage, lettuce and onions. Consumption rates for the processed vegetables, potatoes and sweetpotatoes probably will be substantially unchanged. In the next few months, retail prices of these commodities are expected to average close to those of a year earlier except for sweetpotatoes, which probably will average a little lower.

Acreage indications for truck crops to be harvested for fresh market this summer are available at this time only for cabbage, onions, and watermelons. Onions are the only item for which the prospective summer acreage is smaller this year than last, apparently because of the low prices farmers have received for onions since last fall. The acreage for summer cabbage is reported to be about as large as a year earlier, and that for watermelons is up sharply.

Civilian consumption of processed vegetables per person this spring and early summer probably will be at least as large as a year earlier. Supplies of both canned and frozen vegetables in early spring exceeded those on the same date in 1953. Combined packers' and distributors' stocks of canned vegetables were moderately larger, with the increase in the holdings of snap beans, sweet corn, green peas, and tomato juice more than sufficient to offset the decline in the stocks of canned whole tomatoes. The inventory of frozen vegetables in cold storage on April 1 was substantially larger than a year earlier, with increases reported for all items except spinach and pumpkin and squash.

In view of the larger stocks on hand, processors may not pack as large a volume of vegetables this year as in 1953. Most of the reduction probably will be in canned vegetables. Intentions of processors (canners and freezers) thus far reported indicate increases in the acreage to be planted to snap beans for processing, and reductions for beets, sweet corn, cucumbers for pickles, green peas, and tomatoes. In addition, as of April 1 sauerkraut processors had planned to contract for about 13 percent less acreage than last year for cabbage.

The planting guides issued to farmers earlier this year by the Department of Agriculture suggested reduced production of 9 major vegetables for processing this year compared with last. The suggested tonnage reduction averaged 8 percent.

Supplies of potatoes are expected to continue large for another few weeks because of the heavy carryover of 1953 late-crop potatoes. The 1954 winter-season crop was about 25 percent smaller than that of a year earlier and the early-spring crop now moving to market is down by more than 10 percent. To partially relieve the market of the large supplies of old potatoes which are still available for distribution, the Department has purchased 1953 late-crop potatoes for distribution to the school-lunch and other eligible outlets, and encouraged increased diversion into starch and flour.

Reports of March 1 indicate that farmers intend to plant about 11 percent fewer acres to potatoes this year than last. Prospective acreage reductions are greatest in those areas where yields per acre are generally lower than in other parts of the country. If farmers carry out their planting intentions and average yields per acre are equal to those in the years 1950-53, by States, the crop would total 7 percent less than last year's crop. Under similar assumptions, output in the States which harvest potatoes after mid-summer would be only slightly smaller.

Sweetpotato supplies will continue seasonally small, although probably larger than in spring 1953, until supplies from the 1954 crops start moving to market this summer. Current indications point to about as large a crop this year as last, if growing conditions are average. Farmers' planting intentions for sweetpotatoes as of early March indicated substantially the same acreage as in 1953.

Cereal Food Products

U. S. civilian consumption of most cereal food products in 1954 probably will be a last year's rate. Retail prices of cereal and bakery products as a group are expected to average a little higher than in 1953.

Although the 1954 crops of wheat and corn probably will be smaller than those of last year, supplies will continue plentiful because stocks at the end of the current marketing year will be unusually large. The crops of barley, oats, rye, and rice are expected to exceed those of 1953, with the latter likely to be record large if weather conditions are average.

The wheat crop this year is expected to be considerably smaller than the output in 1953. The prospective reduction results from several factors, among which are acreage allotments and severe drought damage to the crop in the important Southwest winter-wheat area. As of April 1, the outlook was for a winter wheat crop of 678 million bushels, 23 percent smaller than that of last year. The spring wheat crop may total about 225 million bushels, if farmers plant the acreage indicated by their intentions as of March 1 and if yields per acre are average. The 1953 crop was 291 million bushels.

The sharp decline in the wheat crop from last year does not mean smaller supplies during the 1954-55 marketing year. Actually, with a crop of about 900 million bushels and the record carryover of about 875 million on July 1 (based on estimated disappearance), supplies during the coming marketing year will be the largest on record. A crop of about 900 million bushels, may be about the same as domestic disappearance and exports, so that there would be little change in year-end stocks.

Prices received by wheat growers in 1954-55, as well as retail prices of the food products made principally from wheat, may be expected to average about the same as in the present marketing year. During July-March 1953-54 the retail prices of both flour and bread averaged a little higher than a year earlier.

The output of rye this year may be more than a fourth larger than last year, if growing conditions are average. The 4.0 million acres estimated to have been seeded to rye last fall is 22 percent larger than a year earlier and only a little below the 1948-52 average. The increase is partly due to acreage allotments on wheat and the need for early supplemental pastures. The expected 1954 rye crop plus carryover stocks will be more than large enough to meet probable domestic use in 1954-55. To prevent imports from interfering with the domestic price-support program for rye, a Presidential Proclamation was issued on March 31 limiting the quantity of rye and rye products which may be imported from April 1, 1954 to June 30, 1955.

If rice farmers plant the acreage indicated by their March 1 intentions and yields by States are average, the 1954 rice crop may total 3,640 million pounds (milled basis, excluding brewers' rice). This would be 5 percent above the record output of 1953. U. S. civilian consumption of rice per person in 1954-55 is expected to exceed slightly the rate of the current year, but may not quite equal that of 1952-53. The export demand for rice in 1954-55 probably will continue strong. The retail price of rice in this country in 1954-55 is expected to reflect the prospective large output, and may average a little lower than a year earlier. During August-March of the current marketing year, retail prices averaged about 8 percent above a year earlier.

Sales of corn sirup, sugar, and starch for domestic use as food were a little smaller in the early part of this year than in the same period of 1953. For 1954 as a whole, consumption of these products per person probably will be close to last year's rate. In recent years, consumption of these corn products has been above the prewar (1935-39) average rate, although below the high level reached during the war. Consumption of corn meal per person, on the other hand, has followed a long-term downward trend and is currently only a little over one-half of the prewar average rate. The rate of oatmeal consumption per person has also declined, but the marked increase in the popularity of ready-to-eat cereals made from oats in the past several years has to some extent compensated for the decline in oatmeal.

Supplies of corn, oats, and barley during the remainder of the current marketing year are expected to continue more than sufficient to meet expected domestic needs and the export demand. Stocks of corn and barley on April 1 were larger than a year earlier, while those of oats were slightly smaller.

While much still depends on weather and other growing conditions, early indications are that supplies of corn, oats, and barley in 1954-55 may be a little larger than a year earlier, and near record in size. If farmers carry out their plans of early March, the acreage seeded to corn this year will be nearly equal to that of a year earlier, while that for oats will up 7 percent and barley, 47 percent. If yields, by States, on the prospective acreage equal the 1948-52 average, production of these 3 grains in 1954 would total 117 million tons, 3 million more than in 1953. Carryover stocks of these grains into the 1954-55 marketing year is expected to be around a tenth larger than the 27 million ton carryover of a year earlier. A large part of this carryover into 1954-55, however, will be under loan or owned by the Department of Agriculture.

Sugar

Civilian consumption of sugar in 1954 is expected to average close to last year's rate of around 97 pounds (refined basis) per person. The retail price of refined sugar during the first quarter was about equal to that of a year earlier, and for the year as a whole, is not expected to differ much from the corresponding 1953 average.

Total domestic marketings by primary distributors through March 31 amounted to 1,855 thousand tons (raw value), 7 percent smaller than in the same period in 1953. This reduction reflects the use by major consumers of the stocks they had carried over from last year. Current expectations are that marketings will expand during the coming months, thus narrowing the difference between this year and last in the volume of sugar sold by primary distributors. To maintain prices at a level equitable to both producers and consumers, the Secretary of Agriculture on March 16 raised the sugar marketing quota to 8,200 thousand tons (raw value), 200 thousand above the initial quota for 1954 and 100 thousand above last year's final quota.

About 200 thousand tons of sugar were sold in 1953 for use in 1954, thus bringing year-end inventories above the customary level. This excess carryover into 1954 plus the 8,200 thousand tons to be distributed under the present marketing quota makes 8,400 thousand tons available to U. S. consumers this year.

According to the Department's annual survey, as of March 1 farmers intended to plant about 944 thousand acres to sugar beets this year, an increase of almost 20 percent from the acreage actually planted in 1953. If these planting intentions are carried out and the sugar yield per planted acre is close to the high yield for the 1953 crop, the volume of sugar produced from the 1954 beet crop would be much above output from last year's beet crop. Sugar produced from this year's crop will be marketed from this fall until about late summer 1955.

World supplies of sugar for marketing in 1954 continue large. Although production in Cuba will be restricted this year again, ample supplies will be available to meet U. S. import needs from that country. Cuba is a very important source for a large part of our sugar supplies, as is evident from the allotment of almost one-third of the 1954 domestic marketing quota to Cuban sugar.

Table 4.- Planted acreage of major crops, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1953, and prospective plantings for 1954, with percentage comparisons

Crop	Planted acreage			Prospective plantings	Prospective 1954 as a percentage of		
	1935-39	1947-49	1953	1954 1/	1935-39	1947-49	1953
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total 2/	323,739	333,464	330,958	331,838	103	100	100
Corn, all	97,044	85,768	81,403	81,037	84	94	100
Wheat, all	73,236	80,188	78,741	63,232	86	79	80
Winter	51,577	59,252	56,838	46,575	90	79	82
Spring, all	21,659	20,936	21,903	16,657	77	80	76
Oats	40,591	43,071	44,015	47,256	116	110	107
Barley	13,365	12,059	9,597	14,095	105	117	147
Flaxseed	1,938	4,911	4,560	5,383	278	110	118
Rice	1,007	1,809	2,181	2,360	234	130	108
All sorghums	15,254	11,852	14,604	18,664	122	157	128
Potatoes	3,123	1,940	1,532	1,364	44	70	89
Sweetpotatoes	804	501	356	357	44	71	100
Beans, dry edible	1,917	1,929	1,437	1,640	86	85	114
Soybeans, for beans 3/	3,042	10,858	14,366	4/16,200	533	149	113
Soybeans, grown alone 5/	7,262	12,304	16,085	18,075	249	147	112
Hay, all 3/	67,940	72,649	73,918	75,793	112	104	103
Tobacco 3/	1,647	1,676	1,638	1,630	99	97	100
Peas, dry field	281	414	280	321	114	78	115
Peanuts, picked and threshed 3/	1,659	2,994	1,538	6/1,562	94	52	102
Peanuts, grown alone 5/	2,173	3,561	1,884	1,942	89	55	103
Sugar beets	891	845	792	944	106	112	119

1/ From March 1954 Prospective Plantings Report and December 21, 1953 Winter Wheat and Rye Report.

2/ Includes "Soybeans, for beans" and "Peanuts, picked and threshed."

3/ Harvested acreage.

4/ 1954 indicated solid equivalent acreage adjusted for the percentage harvested for beans by using the 1951-53 average percentages, by States.

5/ For all purposes.

6/ Assuming the 1948-52 average relationship of acreages planted alone to acreages for picking and threshing, by States.

Table 5.- Prospective and actual acreages planted in major crops, 1951-53, with percentage comparisons 1/

Crop	1951			1952			1953		
	Prospective	Actual	As percentage of prospective	Prospective	Actual	As percentage of prospective	Prospective	Actual	As percentage of prospective
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Total	280,156	277,526	99	276,778	272,073	98	276,006	276,185	100
Corn, all	85,694	83,283	97	83,928	82,409	98	81,764	81,403	100
Spring wheat	21,850	22,264	102	21,998	21,607	98	21,600	21,903	101
Oats	44,191	41,682	94	42,818	42,766	100	43,777	44,015	101
Barley	11,413	10,869	95	9,752	9,359	96	9,357	9,597	103
Flaxseed	3,921	4,116	105	3,935	3,444	88	4,142	4,560	110
Rice	1,931	1,998	103	1,971	2,006	102	2,119	2,181	103
All sorghums	12,540	15,027	120	13,442	12,381	92	14,666	14,604	100
Potatoes	1,590	1,359	85	1,373	1,421	103	1,509	1,532	102
Sweetpotatoes	444	320	72	334	333	100	367	356	97
Tobacco 2/	1,745	1,780	102	1,804	1,772	98	1,659	1,638	99
Beans, dry edible	1,664	1,519	91	1,414	1,307	92	1,332	1,437	108
Peas, dry field	244	327	134	267	228	85	234	280	120
Soybeans 3/	13,772	15,190	110	15,457	15,927	103	15,862	16,085	101
Peanuts 3/	2,614	2,592	99	2,158	1,940	90	1,958	1,884	96
All hay 2/	75,656	74,442	98	75,380	74,454	99	74,859	73,918	99
Sugar beets	887	758	85	747	719	96	801	792	99

1/ Based on the prospective planted acreages indicated by farmers' reported March 1 intentions.
2/ Acreage harvested.
3/ Grown alone for all purposes. Data are partly duplicated in hay acreage.

Table 6.- Production of major food commodities, calendar years, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1951-53, and preliminary indications for 1954 with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Unit	Average 1935-39	Average 1947-49	1951	1952	1953 Prel.	Prel. indications for 1954 2/	1954 as a percentage of 1935-39	1954 as a percentage of 1947-49	1954 as a percentage of 1953
Meats (carcass weight)										
Beef	Mil. lb.	6,937	9,649	8,843	9,667	12,450	12,600	182	131	101
Veal	Mil. lb.	1,038	1,454	1,061	1,173	1,560	1,700	164	117	109
Lamb and mutton	Mil. lb.	870	716	521	648	730	675	78	94	92
Pork (excluding lard)	Mil. lb.	7,337	10,281	11,483	11,547	10,100	9,850	134	96	98
Total meats	Mil. lb.	16,182	22,100	21,908	23,035	24,840	24,825	153	112	100
Fish (edible weight)										
Fresh and frozen	Mil. lb.	615	706	770	730	660	3/	---	---	---
Canned 4/	Mil. lb.	337	484	485	422	375	3/	---	---	---
Cured	Mil. lb.	74	70	68	68	62	3/	---	---	---
Total fish	Mil. lb.	1,026	1,260	1,323	1,220	1,097	3/	---	---	---
Poultry and eggs										
Eggs	Mil. doz.	3,335	5,086	5,433	5,590	5,656	5,950	178	117	105
Chicken (eviscerated)	Mil. lb.	1,730	2,753	3,563	3,648	3,800	3,950	228	143	104
Turkey (eviscerated)	Mil. lb.	288	492	691	773	719	790	274	161	110
Dairy products										
Total milk 5/	Bil. lb.	105.9	116.3	115.3	115.5	121.5	124.2	117	107	102
Cheese 6/	Mil. lb.	673	1,160	1,161	1,170	1,298	1,310	195	113	101
Condensed and evaporated milk	Mil. lb.	2,225	3,497	3,228	3,164	2,871	3,060	138	88	107
Ice cream (product weight)	Mil. lb.	1,279	2,757	2,719	2,840	2,911	3,025	237	110	104
Fats and oils										
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	Mil. lb.	2,195	1,611	1,452	1,417	1,647	1,700	77	106	103
Lard 7/	Mil. lb.	1,630	2,419	2,864	2,886	2,369	2,275	140	94	96
Margarine (actual weight)	Mil. lb.	372	839	1,041	1,286	1,292	1,287	346	153	100
Shortening	Mil. lb.	1,529	1,434	1,403	1,611	1,675	1,831	120	128	109
Other edible fats and oils 8/	Mil. lb.	2,157	3,912	4,718	4,951	5,365	5,468	254	140	102
Total fats and oils (fat content) 9/	Mil. lb.	5,554	7,627	8,751	8,978	9,060	9,111	164	119	101
Fruits										
Fresh										
Citrus	Mil. lb.	6,875	8,782	7,634	7,729	7,808	7,700	112	88	99
Apples (commercial)	Mil. lb.	4,385	3,791	3,538	3,290	3,340)	8,000	89	96	105
Other (excluding melons)	Mil. lb.	4,648	4,508	4,062	4,297	4,275)				
Processed										
Canned fruit	Mil. lb.	1,705	2,591	3,111	2,780	2,900	2,900	170	112	100
Canned fruit juices	Mil. lb.	333	2,239	2,424	1,908	1,959	1,970	592	88	101
Frozen (including juices)	Mil. lb.	106	416	802	1,008	1,200	1,250	1,179	300	104
Dried	Mil. lb.	1,118	1,008	947	945	847	3/	---	---	---
Vegetables										
Fresh, total commercial 10/	Mil. lb.	18,428	22,781	22,968	23,427	24,927	24,000	130	105	96
Canned	Mil. lb.	4,030	6,064	7,806	7,308	7,220	7,000	174	115	97
Frozen	Mil. lb.	11/78	452	770	896	1,050	1,050	1,346	232	100
Potatoes	Mil. bu.	355	414	320	349	374	347	98	84	93
Sweetpotatoes	Mil. bu.	68	46	29	29	34	34	50	74	100
Dry edible beans 12/	Mil. lb.	1,360	1,854	1,588	1,501	1,676	1,740	128	94	104
Dry field peas 12/	Mil. lb.	229	401	352	238	297	325	142	81	109
Canned baby foods	Mil. lb.	37	469	503	562	666	660	1,784	141	99
Sugar, raw basis	1,000 sh. tons	1,948	2,065	2,042	2,102	2,375	2,500	128	121	105
Grains										
Wheat	Mil. bu.	759	1,251	981	1,299	1,169	900	119	72	77
Rye	Mil. bu.	44.9	23.1	21.3	16.0	18.0	23.0	51	100	128
Rice, milled	Mil. lb.	1,340	2,330	2,522	3,101	3,162	3,462	258	149	109
Corn, grain only	Mil. bu.	2,050	2,788	2,617	2,977	2,870	2,800	137	100	98
Oats	Mil. bu.	1,045	1,294	1,321	1,260	1,216	1,400	134	108	115
Barley	Mil. bu.	239	279	254	226	241	330	138	118	137
Peanuts, farmers' stock basis	Mil. lb.	1,230	2,128	1,676	1,372	1,574	3/	---	---	---

1/ Calendar year basis except for fresh citrus fruit for which the season begins in the fall of the previous year; dried fruits which are on a pack-year basis; rice on a marketing year. 2/ Preliminary indications based on trends in livestock numbers, current or prospective rates of output, average or probable acreages and yields, and such other data or advance estimates as are available. These estimates are used only to indicate the general level of food supplies for domestic consumption for 1954, but they are based on such official estimates of production as are available at this time. Revisions will of course be made from time to time throughout the year as official indications or estimates are issued through the Crop Reporting Board of the Department. 3/ Not available. 4/ Excludes products containing small quantities of fish such as clam chowder, etc. 5/ Includes farm production of milk as reported by the Crop Reporting Board and an allowance for nonfarm production ranging from 2.3 billion pounds in 1935-39 down to 0.2 billion in 1954. 6/ Excludes full skim, cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese. 7/ Includes amount used in manufactured food and nonfood products. 8/ Includes cottonseed, peanut, soybean, corn, edible olive, and oleo oils, oleo stock, oleostearine, and edible tallow later processed into margarine, shortening, cooking and salad oils, etc., and nonfood items. 9/ Includes butter, lard, and "other fats and oils." 10/ This series covers total commercial production for sale as fresh, both for shipment to distant markets and for local markets; includes quantities not harvested and use of a few minor vegetables for processing. Excludes farm garden output for farm household use. 11/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 12/ Cleaned basis.

Table 7.- Retail food prices and total consumer price index, United States, 1940-52 and 1953-54 by months

(Index numbers 1947-49=100)

Year and month	Meats 1/	Eggs	Dairy products 2/	Fats and oils 3/	Cereals and bakery products	Fruits and vegetables	Sugar and sweets	Beverages	All foods 4/	Consumer price index
1940	41	46	53	46	59	47	55	45	48	60
1941	46	55	58	52	59	50	60	50	52	63
1942	54	67	65	66	64	64	72	60	61	70
1943	58	80	70	70	65	83	72	61	68	74
1944	56	75	69	68	66	82	72	61	67	75
1945	56	81	70	69	66	87	72	61	69	77
1946	69	83	86	84	76	89	81	68	79	83
1947	94	99	97	110	94	98	102	92	96	96
1948	106	102	106	108	103	100	98	100	104	103
1949	100	99	97	82	103	102	100	108	100	102
1950	105	85	96	80	104	98	102	153	101	103
1951	117	104	107	94	114	107	106	169	113	111
1952	116	95	112	79	117	117	106	170	115	114
1953	110	5/	110	5/	119	114	5/	5/	112	114
Jan.	111	5/	112	5/	118	117	5/	5/	113	114
Feb.	108	5/	111	5/	118	116	5/	5/	111	113
Mar.	107	5/	110	5/	118	116	5/	5/	111	114
Apr.	107	5/	109	5/	118	115	5/	5/	111	114
May	109	5/	108	5/	118	115	5/	5/	112	114
June	111	5/	108	5/	119	122	5/	5/	114	114
July	112	5/	108	5/	119	118	5/	5/	114	115
Aug.	114	5/	109	5/	120	113	5/	5/	114	115
Sept.	114	5/	110	5/	120	107	5/	5/	114	115
Oct.	111	5/	110	5/	120	108	5/	5/	113	115
Nov.	107	5/	110	5/	121	107	5/	5/	111	115
Dec.	108	5/	110	5/	121	109	5/	5/	112	115
1954										
Jan.	110	5/	110	5/	121	111	5/	5/	113	115
Feb.	110	5/	109	5/	121	108	5/	5/	112	115
Mar.	110	5/	108	5/	121	108	5/	5/	111	115

1/ Includes chicken and fish.
2/ Includes butter.
3/ Excludes butter.
4/ Includes only foods consumed at home.
5/ Not reported separately.

Bureau of Labor Statistics. Indexes for commodity groups prior to 1953 adjusted to 1947-49 base from the published series on 1935-39 base. The Consumer Price Index revision, beginning 1953, has been described in the Monthly Labor Review.

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The NATIONAL FOOD SITUATION

NFS-69

FOR RELEASE
AUG. 2, A. M.
1954

In this issue:
Review of Cereal Food Enrichment in the United States, 1950-53.
Supplement for 1953 to Consumption of Food in the United States, 1909-52.

AMS

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, July 26, 1954

SUMMARY

Somewhat larger supplies of major foods will be marketed for civilian use during the rest of the summer and the fall than a year earlier. Food prices are likely to average a little below those of recent months, principally because of heavy farm output.

Significant features of the more abundant food supply will be the increases over the latter part of 1953 in pork, veal, lard, turkey, eggs, processed fruits, fresh vegetables, and rice. Most of these increases stem from greater output as farmers have responded to favorable prices for these commodities of a year or so ago. The only major item for which supplies will be down this fall is lamb and mutton.

For the year as a whole per capita consumption of food probably will average slightly higher than in 1953. Increases are expected for the following items: Beef and veal, poultry, eggs, butter, shortening, cheese, canned and frozen fruit juices, frozen vegetables, and dry beans. Because of the short supplies of pork in the first half

(Continued on page 3)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

AGRICULTURE - WASHINGTON

Table 1.- Volume of farm marketings and home consumption and civilian per capita food consumption, 1935-39 average, 1947-53, and preliminary estimates for 1954, with percentage comparisons 1/

(Index numbers 1947-49=100)

Item	1935-39 average	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954 Prel. 2/	1954 as a percentage of 1935-39	1954 as a percentage of 1953
Marketings and home consumption of all farm commodities 3/	73	100	97	103	99	101	104	109	108	148	99
Food grains 4/	54	100	102	98	81	77	97	98	81	150	83
Vegetables 5/	85	99	103	98	99	99	95	99	101	119	102
Fruits and nuts 6/	81	103	99	98	99	107	101	97	99	122	102
Sugar crops	107	114	91	94	116	93	93	105	107	100	102
Total food crops 7/	72	101	102	98	92	91	97	99	93	129	94
Meat animals	72	105	96	99	100	104	108	111	114	158	103
Poultry and eggs	64	99	96	105	111	118	123	125	131	205	105
Dairy products	88	101	98	101	101	99	100	106	110	125	104
Total food livestock 8/	75	103	97	101	102	105	109	112	116	155	104
Food marketings and home consumption	74	102	98	100	100	102	105	109	110	149	101
Civilian per capita food consumption	91	102	99	99	100	99	101	102	103	113	101

1/ Index of volume of farm marketings and home consumption supersedes the series on volume of agricultural production for sale and for farm home consumption. 2/ Estimates for 1954 are based on calendar-year quantities estimated as of July. 3/ Food and nonfood items. 4/ Wheat, rye, rice, and buckwheat. 5/ Truck crops for fresh use and processing, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, dry field peas, and mung beans. 6/ Except peanuts. 7/ In addition to the crops listed above, includes peanuts, peppermint, popcorn, spearmint, and vegetables grown under glass. 8/ Also includes honey, but excludes turkey hatching eggs.

Table 2.- Supply-utilization of agricultural food products, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, and 1947-53 1/

Year	Production	Imports	Stock change 2/	Total utilization	Food use: Civilian	Food use: Military 3/	Nonfood use 4/	Commercial exports and shipments 5/: Food	Commercial exports and shipments 5/: Nonfood	Department of Agriculture 6/: Stock change 7/	Department of Agriculture 6/: Deliveries	Department of Agriculture 6/: Net purchases for export
				Section a.	Percentage of total utilization in each year							
1935-39	94.0	8.2	-2.2	100.0	67.9	---	30.1	1.6	0.5	-0.1	---	-0.1
1947-49	95.4	6.5	-1.9	100.0	64.8	2.6	27.5	2.6	.4	.2	1.9	2.1
1947	92.0	6.0	2.0	100.0	64.6	2.3	27.5	3.0	.3	.1	2.2	2.3
1948	100.2	6.8	-7.0	100.0	65.7	2.8	27.2	2.4	.3	-.1	1.7	1.6
1949	94.1	6.7	-.8	100.0	64.2	2.7	28.0	2.3	.5	.6	1.7	2.3
1950	94.4	6.9	-1.3	100.0	65.3	1.4	28.5	2.5	.7	.2	1.4	1.6
1951	90.6	6.9	2.5	100.0	63.6	2.8	28.0	3.8	.8	-.7	1.7	1.0
1952	95.1	6.9	-2.0	100.0	65.9	2.0	26.6	4.4	.8	-.1	.4	.3
1953 8/	94.8	7.0	-1.8	100.0	66.6	1.8	25.8	3.4	1.0	.9	.5	1.4
1954 8/	96.4	6.4	-2.8	100.0	66.8	1.7	26.7	3.3	1.1	9/	.4	.4
				Section b.	Percentage of total utilization in 1947-49							
1935-49	71.6	6.2	-1.6	76.2	51.7	---	23.0	1.2	.4	-.1	---	-.1
1947-49	95.4	6.5	-1.9	100.0	64.8	2.6	27.5	2.6	.4	.2	1.9	2.1
1947	93.6	6.1	2.0	101.7	65.7	2.3	28.0	3.1	.3	.1	2.2	2.3
1948	97.6	6.6	-6.8	97.4	64.0	2.7	26.5	2.4	.3	-.1	1.6	1.5
1949	94.9	6.8	-.8	100.9	64.8	2.7	28.1	2.4	.5	.6	1.8	2.4
1950	95.8	7.0	-1.4	101.4	66.2	1.4	29.0	2.5	.7	.2	1.4	1.6
1951	94.5	7.2	2.6	104.3	66.3	2.9	29.2	4.0	.8	-.7	1.8	1.1
1952	99.2	7.2	-2.1	104.3	68.8	2.1	27.7	4.6	.9	-.2	.4	.2
1953 8/	100.9	7.5	-2.0	106.4	70.9	1.9	27.4	3.6	1.1	1.0	.5	1.5
1954 8/	104.2	6.9	-3.0	108.1	72.3	1.8	28.8	3.6	1.2	9/	.4	.4

1/ This index covers all agricultural products having food uses, including their nonfood uses. The percentage distribution for each year was developed from quantitative data on supplies and use of the unprocessed farm products and of processed commodities by multiplying quantities by average prices in 1947-49. Values of processed items for the several categories were adjusted back to values in terms of farm prices. The lower section of the table shows the supply-utilization in each year expressed as percentage of total utilization in 1947-49. 2/ Negatives indicate net increases in stocks from the beginning to the end of the year; positives signify net withdrawals from stocks. 3/ Includes procurement for civilian feeding in areas occupied by our Armed Forces. 4/ Includes use for seed, feed, industrial alcohol, alcoholic beverages, etc., and some waste and loss at farm level. Feed use makes up approximately 80 percent of this category. 5/ Excludes deliveries by the Department of Agriculture. 6/ Deliveries by the Department of Agriculture were for lend-lease, relief, and purchases for foreign governments, except for meat transactions in the drought years. Net purchases represent quantities withdrawn from commercial channels while deliveries represent shipments out of the country; the difference between the two measures changes in the Department's stocks. 7/ Negatives indicate net reductions in stocks; positives signify increases. 8/ Preliminary. 9/ Less than 0.05 percent.

of 1954, consumption for the year will average lower than in 1953. We also appear to be consuming less lamb and mutton, lard, citrus in fresh form, canned fish evaporated milk, coffee, and cocoa.

About as much of our year's supply of farm food products is being taken for our Armed forces and being exported this year. Several special programs are encouraging shipment of our surplus commodities to countries which can make good use of them. Because of our record food output, some net accumulation of stocks of farm food products appears likely this year.

Table 3.- Nutrients available for civilian consumption per capita per day, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1952, 1953, and preliminary estimates for 1954, with percentage comparisons 1/

Nutrient	Unit	Average 1935-39	Average 1947-49	1952	1953	1954 Preliminary	1954 as a percentage of 1935-39	1954 as a percentage of 1947-49	1954 as a percentage of 1953
Food energy	Cal.	3,270	3,230	3,240	3,210	3,230	99	100	101
Protein	Gm.	90	94	96	95	96	107	102	101
Fat	Gm.	132	140	145	143	144	109	103	101
Carbohydrate	Gm.	440	406	398	396	397	90	98	100
Calcium	Gm.	.93	1.03	1.04	1.00	1.03	111	100	103
Iron	Mg.	14.4	17.0	16.8	17.0	17.0	118	100	100
Vitamin A value	I.U.	8,200	8,300	7,800	7,900	8,000	98	96	101
Thiamine	Mg.	1.45	1.90	1.91	1.85	1.88	130	99	102
Riboflavin	Mg.	1.88	2.33	2.33	2.34	2.36	126	101	101
Niacin	Mg.	15.8	19.5	19.6	19.9	20.0	127	103	101
Folic acid	Mg.	.132	.133	.133	.134	.134	102	101	100
Ascorbic acid	Mg.	118	121	114	116	116	98	96	100

1/ Data computed by Human Nutrition and Home Economics Research on the basis of estimates of apparent per capita consumption (retail basis), including estimates of produce of rural and urban home gardens, supplied by the Division of Agricultural Economics, AMS. No deduction has been made in nutrient estimates for loss or waste of food in the home or for destruction or loss of nutrients during the preparation of food. Data for iron, thiamine, riboflavin, and niacin include the amounts of those nutrients added to prepared cereals, white flour and bread.

Table 4.- Apparent civilian per capita consumption of major food commodities, primary distribution weight, calendar years, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1951-53, and preliminary estimates for 1954, with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Average 1935-39	Average 1947-49	1951	1952	1953 Preliminary	Preliminary estimate for 1954	1954 as a percentage of 1935-39	1954 as a percentage of 1947-49	1954 as a percentage of 1953
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Meats (carcass weight) - Total	125.3	146.4	135.8	144.0	153.6	154	123	105	100
Beef	54.8	64.6	55.2	61.2	76.6	78	142	121	102
Veal	8.1	9.6	6.6	7.1	9.5	10.2	126	106	107
Lamb and mutton	6.7	4.8	3.4	4.1	4.6	4.3	64	90	93
Pork (excluding lard)	55.7	67.4	70.6	71.6	62.9	62	111	92	99
Fish (edible weight) - Total	10.9	10.3	10.9	11.0	10.8	10.9	100	106	101
Fresh and frozen	5.3	5.9	6.3	6.3	5.9	2/	---	---	---
Canned 3/	4.8	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.3	2/	---	---	---
Cured	.8	.6	.6	.6	.6	2/	---	---	---
Poultry products									
Eggs - number	296	380	394	407	400	412	139	108	103
Chicken (ready-to-cook)	13.2	18.5	22.2	23.1	23.1	23.7	180	128	103
Turkey (ready-to-cook)	2.1	3.2	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.5	214	141	102
Dairy products									
Total milk fat solids	31.2	29.2	28.0	27.3	26.9	27.3	88	93	101
Total nonfat milk solids	39.6	46.6	46.7	47.6	46.6	47.0	119	101	101
Cheese	5.5	6.9	7.1	7.5	7.1	7.4	135	107	104
Condensed and evaporated milk	16.5	19.8	18.0	17.4	17.1	16.6	101	84	97
Fluid milk and cream	330	359	352	352	350	355	108	99	101
Ice cream (product weight)	9.8	18.5	17.1	17.6	17.8	17.6	180	95	99
Fats and oils - Total, fat content 4/	44.8	41.8	41.6	43.6	44.1	44.2	99	106	100
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	16.8	10.5	9.5	8.6	8.6	9.0	54	86	105
Margarine (actual weight)	2.8	5.5	6.5	7.8	7.9	8.0	286	145	101
Lard	10.9	12.2	12.1	11.7	11.2	10.4	95	85	93
Shortening	11.6	9.5	8.9	10.0	10.1	10.9	94	115	108
Other edible fats and oils	6.4	7.2	7.6	8.6	9.4	9.2	144	128	98
Fruits									
Fresh - Total	137.1	130.3	114.4	110.5	106.8	106.0	77	81	99
Citrus	48.5	53.9	44.4	43.6	42.5	40.9	84	76	96
Apples (commercial)	30.2	25.2	25.4	21.1	20.1	20.4	68	81	101
Other (excluding melons)	58.4	51.2	44.6	45.8	44.2	44.7	77	87	101
Processed:									
Canned fruit	14.8	18.1	18.6	20.6	20.8	20.8	141	115	100
Canned juices	3.8	16.0	14.4	13.7	13.8	14.2	374	89	103
Frozen (including juices)	.8	3.2	4.7	6.5	7.0	7.6	950	238	109
Dried	5.7	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	75	102	100
Vegetables									
Fresh (total commercial) 5/	139	150	143	144	145	146	105	97	101
Canned	29.6	38.5	41.2	40.9	41.8	41.6	141	108	100
Frozen	6/ .4	2.9	4.1	5.1	5.3	5.5	1,375	190	104
Potatoes	128	112	108	99	102	104	81	93	102
Sweetpotatoes	21.3	12.3	7.2	7.0	8.2	8.1	38	66	99
Dry edible beans	8.7	6.6	7.9	8.0	7.7	8.2	94	124	106
Dry field peas	.6	.6	.7	.5	.5	.6	100	100	120
Sugar, refined	96.7	93.5	96.1	96.1	96.8	7/ 96.3	100	103	99
Grains									
Corn products:									
Cornmeal	22.8	13.4	12.6	12.3	12.0	12.0	53	90	100
Corn sirup	7.6	9.8	8.9	8.6	8.7	8.7	114	89	100
Cornstarch	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	138	100	100
Corn sugar	2.7	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	148	95	100
Breakfast cereals	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	94	100	100
Hominy	1.4	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	186	93	100
Oat food products	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	89	100	100
Barley food products 8/	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	93	81	100
Wheat:									
Flour 9/	157	135	131	130	126	126	80	93	100
Breakfast cereals	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	94	100	100
Rye flour	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	68	107	100
Rice, milled	5.7	4.8	5.7	5.2	5.9	5.7	100	119	97
Beverages									
Coffee 10/	13.9	18.0	16.3	16.5	16.7	16.0	115	89	96
Tea	.66	.57	.64	.62	.66	.68	103	119	103
Cocoa beans	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.8	88	95	93
Peanuts (shelled)	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	2/	---	---	---

1/ Quantity in pounds except for eggs which are stated in number. Data on calendar year basis except for dried fruits which are on pack year basis; fresh citrus fruits, dry field peas, and peanuts on a crop year basis; rice on August 1 year; and canned fruit and vegetables on pack year basis in 1935-39. All years begin in year indicated except for fresh citrus, which begins in October of the previous year and rice which begins in August of previous year. 2/ Not available. 3/ Excludes canned food products containing small quantities of fish, such as clam chowder, etc. 4/ Computed from unrounded data. 5/ This series covers total commercial production for sale as fresh, both for shipment to distant markets and for local markets. Excludes farm garden output for farm household use. 6/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 7/ Based on the U. S. domestic requirements of 8,200 thousand tons (raw value) as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. 8/ Barley used for food products in terms of malt equivalent. 9/ Includes white, whole wheat, and semolina flour. 10/ Green bean basis.

Population estimates used to obtain per capita consumption figures are official Census estimates of total population adjusted for underenumeration and for military personnel not eating out of civilian supplies.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES

Retail food prices are likely to decline a little more than seasonally during the remaining months of 1954. The food price decline in prospect probably will bring retail prices for August-December slightly below the same months of 1953. The major factors contributing to this reduction will be heavy marketings of hogs from the larger spring pig crop, record egg and turkey production (for the season), the new high in rice crop, large supplies of fats and oils and fresh vegetables, as well as the lower price supports on dairy products.

The general outlook for demand for food continues favorable. Consumer purchasing power is expected to continue for some months near present levels. The Department of Agriculture will continue to support the prices of certain basic commodities by loan and purchase programs, probably distributing fairly substantial supplies for school lunches and for public institutions as well as for export. Foreign demand for U. S. food is not strong, but various financial programs to aid exports are in operation. Accordingly, exports of farm food products may approximate those of a year earlier. Military takings of food may also be about the same as in the second half of 1953.

COMMODITY REVIEWS

Meat

Large supplies of meat will be available for civilian consumption during the second half of 1954. The significant change, from both the first half of this year and the last 6 months of 1953, will be a substantial increase in pork supplies because of the larger spring pig crop this year.

During recent months beef consumption per person has reached new highs for the period but pork consumption in January-June was the lowest in many years. Beef output was up 8 percent over January-June 1953, veal output up even more, but pork production was down about 9 percent.

Much of the increase in beef output was in the middle and lower grades. Of the 10 percent more cattle slaughtered in federally inspected plants in the first half of 1954 than in the first half of 1953, all the increase was in cows and heifers. Fewer fed steers were slaughtered this year than last. Although 9 percent fewer cattle were on feed this January than in January 1953, more cattle were placed on feed each month from January through May and movements out of feedlots were rather early and rapid. Lighter weights for each grade indicate that many cattle have been sold after a relatively short feeding period.

A record calf crop last year, together with waning interest in building up herds, contributed to a 15 percent gain in calf slaughter in the first 6 months of this year over last.

About 2 percent more sheep and lambs were slaughtered in January-June this year. The larger number of early spring lambs produced this year and fast development of these lambs in most areas were factors in the fairly high slaughter.

Hog slaughter in January of this year was 25 percent below a year earlier. Since January the rate of slaughter has been closer to last year's level, and averaging 6 to 7 percent lower in May-June. Reductions were due to the 9 percent smaller pig crop of last fall than the previous fall.

Retail meat prices have largely reflected the variations in production as demand has apparently remained quite constant. Prices of better quality beef have been relatively steady in contrast to a sharp decline during the first 6 months of 1953. Although at the beginning of the year beef prices were much lower than a year earlier, by mid-year they were a little higher than in 1953. Pork prices, which began the year at an above average level, rose some further during the spring. Since then, they have declined and at mid-year were only slightly above a year earlier. Lamb prices have been relatively close to those of the same months in 1953.

Total production of meat during the last half of 1954 will be seasonally above that during the first half of the year and somewhat greater than the last half of 1953. In contrast to the first 6 months of this year, most of the gain in output over a year earlier will be in pork. Veal production will be up slightly but beef output will be about the same, and lamb and mutton likely a little below a year earlier.

Speeded by drought, cattle slaughter increased more than usual during the fall of 1953. There are some indications that slaughter will not rise so much this fall as last and the total for this July-December may be about equal to that for July-December 1953 unless drought conditions develop over wide areas. Somewhat more fed cattle will be marketed in the second half of this year than last since about 5 percent more cattle were reported on feed this July 1 than last. Marketings of grass steers this fall, however, are not expected to equal the rate of last fall. The total inventory of steers on January 1 was down 11 percent from last year, and the inventory of beef calves was practically unchanged. Also, it is likely that somewhat more grass cattle will go into feedlots instead of directly to slaughter.

On the other hand, slaughter of cows and heifers will continue larger than last year in most months this fall, although by a much smaller percentage than in the first 6 months of 1954.

Calf slaughter will likely be moderately larger this fall than last.

The 1954 spring pig crop was 13 percent larger than the 1953 spring crop, with almost all of the increase in early pigs. As marketings of these early-farrowed pigs increase in weeks to come, the slaughter rate will climb above that of last year. Slaughter this summer and fall, though considerably above last year's slaughter, will not be excessive. Supplies of pork per person will run about as large as in the latter part of the several years preceding 1953.

The year's total lamb crop is expected to be smaller than the 1953 crop, and sheep and lamb slaughter in the second half of 1954 is expected to be smaller than last year.

For the last half of 1954 meat prices will likely average somewhat lower than in the last half of 1953. The increase in pork production indicates that pork prices will lead the decline. July-December prices of higher grades of beef probably will continue rather stable. Prices of beef from cattle off grass and prices of lamb and mutton will decline seasonally and are expected to average close to those of a year earlier.

For the year as a whole, total red meat production will be up, but with the increase in population, supplies per person will be about the same as in 1953. The increase in production will be in beef and veal. Nearly the same output of pork is in prospect and slightly less lamb and mutton. Consumption of beef per person may exceed slightly last year's record 77 pounds. Veal consumption will be up nearly a pound per person from last year. Pork consumption, currently estimated at 62 pounds per person compared with 63 pounds in 1953, would be the lowest since the mid-1930's when drought in the Corn Belt curtailed hog production.

Fishery Products 1/

U. S. civilian consumption of fishery products per person during the first half of 1954 was slightly smaller than a year earlier. The reduction came mostly in canned fish. Consumption of frozen fishery products was maintained at the year-ago rate in large part due to expansion in the use of frozen "fish sticks." Retail prices of fish and shellfish, as a group, averaged close to those of the first half of 1953, judging from wholesale prices in principal markets. Civilian consumption of fishery products in the next few months is not expected to differ much from the rate of a year earlier, and retail prices for these commodities probably will be about the same as a year earlier.

Commercial landings of fish and shellfish through about midyear were at least as high or perhaps slightly higher than in the same months of 1953. Heavier landings of tuna fish this year than last were the outstanding feature in the over-all production situation during the first half of 1954. Total landings of fishery products are close to the seasonal peak, and will decline as winter approaches.

Commercial freezing of fishery products through the end of June totaled 96 million pounds, almost 13 percent higher than in the first half of 1953. January was the only month this year in which freezings were smaller than in the corresponding month of last year. Cold storage holdings of frozen fish and shellfish in the continental United States on June 30 totaled 118 million pounds, slightly less than a year earlier. Although the volume of fishery products frozen will be declining seasonally as the year progresses, total cold-storage stocks (which include imports) will continue to build up during the fall. The out-of-storage movement of frozen fishery products is generally heaviest during the winter months when landings are at the low point for the year.

1/ Prepared in cooperation with the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U. S. Department of the Interior.

Less canned fishery products are available now than last summer, but the 1954 packs will start moving to market in volume in a few weeks. Tuna is the only popular canned fish item for which a large pack is in prospect for this year. Thus far in 1954 more tuna has been canned than a year earlier, and indications are that it will continue ahead of last year unless the volume of imports of frozen tuna or of domestically caught tuna landed for canning drops sharply. The canned salmon pack probably will decline for the third year in a row because of the shortage of pink salmon in the Puget Sound area and conservation restrictions on fishing in some Alaskan waters. The size of the packs of mackerel and California sardines (pilchards) probably will be small again this year.

Imports of fishery products through April were somewhat larger than a year earlier. Most of the increase was in the major canned fishery products, which were up more than 25 percent. Although receipts of the important fresh and frozen fishery products during this period were only moderately higher than in the same part of 1953, those of frozen groundfish and ocean perch fillets were up almost 20 percent. The increase was due mainly to stepped-up use of imported fillets by domestic producers of frozen "fish sticks". Exports of fishery products from January to April were smaller than a year earlier. Out-going shipments of the major canned fish items were down about 18 percent. A considerable increase in canned salmon exports was more than offset by declines in sardines and mackerel. Trade prospects for the year as a whole are for somewhat heavier imports and smaller exports than in 1953.

Poultry and Eggs

With record egg production in prospect for the remaining months of 1954, retail egg prices are likely to continue well below those of 1953 and egg consumption per capita may reach a new high for July-December.

Supplies of poultry meat for consumption during late summer and fall may be higher than last year, with turkey meat accounting for most of the increase.

Recent prices to producers of eggs, farm chickens, commercial broilers, and turkeys have been considerably below last year. Such information as is available indicates that retail prices are also below corresponding 1953 prices.

Both at the farm level and at retail in urban areas, eggs have been 7 to 12 cents per dozen cheaper since March than last year. In January and early February they were higher than last year, but production increased very sharply in February and a sharp price break occurred in that month.

During most of the spring, monthly egg production on farms was about 4 percent above that in 1953. Despite the lower prices, however, per capita consumption has not increased correspondingly in the months for which data are available. The excess in production over last year has been absorbed by the larger population, the increased use of eggs for hatching, and the greater storage of frozen eggs.

Egg production will be a record high in each of the remaining months of 1954, with the largest percentage increases over last year expected in September and October. However, the normal seasonal decrease in production from spring to fall will reduce supplies from recent high levels, and will induce some seasonal price increase. But the increase in prices is likely to stop considerably short of last year's peak.

Production of broilers has been at a record pace so far this year, with broiler chicks started in 13 commercial areas in January-June exceeding last year by 5 percent. If this rate is sustained through mid-September, output for the year will correspondingly exceed the 986 million broilers that were produced in 1953.

Production of broilers has held at record or near-record monthly levels, despite lower prices. In the first 6 months of 1954, farmers received an average of 23.8 cents per pound (live) for broilers, 4 cents below corresponding 1953 prices.

Sales of farm chickens will be higher this year than last, since the year opened with 3 percent more chickens on hand than last year, and the number of young chickens being raised for laying flock replacement also is up from last year. However, this class of poultry accounts for a small proportion of retail sales of fresh and frozen chickens than specialized broilers.

Turkey production in 1954 will be about as high or slightly higher than the 1952 record of 60.9 million. Through June, hatchings of heavy breed turkey poults were 8 percent larger than last year, and of light breeds, 17 percent larger. The large breeds comprise more than three-fourths of the weight of turkeys produced annually, and the normal season for hatching them is now practically over; for the light breeds, large-volume hatchings normally continue through August. If last year's low rate of death loss is repeated, an 8 percent average increase over 1953 turkey hatchings would result in a record crop and very large supplies for the holiday season.

Dairy Products

The supply of milk and dairy products will continue at a record level through the rest of 1954. Total stocks of dairy products in the United States on July 1 were at a record level. Production of milk declined very sharply from May to June but was still second highest on record for June. With large supplies of feed concentrates in prospect and a larger supply of hay this year than last, total milk flow in the second half of 1954 may exceed slightly the previous record reached for that period in 1953. For 1954 as a whole, total milk production on farms will be about 125 billion pounds compared with the last year's record of 121.2 billion pounds.

The reduction in support levels on milk and butterfat on April 1 appears to be inducing some shift toward greater fluid sales from use in manufactured products. In January-March most of the increase in farm milk

production went into factory products. But in April-June the increase in farm output of milk appears to have been about equally divided between factory uses and other uses (mainly fluid milk consumption). Among the manufactured products, output of butter and cheese still accounted for most of the increase. Production and consumption of ice cream has fluctuated around last year's level, with a drop of 9 percent in May, when temperatures in most areas were lower than usual.

Retail prices for manufactured dairy products and fluid milk have declined moderately since the lower support prices went into effect. The sharp decline in retail butter prices after April 1 was about equivalent to the reduction in the support level. Retail prices for cheese have been slower to decline, and most recent data showed that they still had not fallen an amount equivalent to the drop in support levels on manufacturing milk. Likewise, the retail price of evaporated milk, an item not purchased under the price-support program, has not kept pace with the reduction in the support level for manufacturing milk. The average price of whole milk delivered to homes in quart containers in early July was 22.3 cents compared with 22.8 cents a year earlier. However, the actual reduction in the average retail price of fluid milk probably is somewhat greater since sales of milk in multiple quart containers, or sales on a discount basis, are substantially more widespread than a year earlier. This appears to have increased consumption significantly in a number of markets. A newly instituted survey of consumer households indicates household consumption of butter has increased between 7 and 8 percent from the level of last winter. Home cheese consumption also is greater but by a relatively smaller amount.

Consumption of butter in 1954 probably will average in the neighborhood of 9 pounds per person compared with 8.6 pounds for 1952 and 1953, the 1947-49 ave rage of 10.5 pounds, and the 1935-39 average of 16.8 pounds. Cheese consumption per person may increase from 7.1 in 1953 to 7.4 pounds in 1954. Slight increases may also occur in the per capita takings of other manufactured dairy products, except condensed and evaporated milk, and for fluid milk and cream.

Although consumption of dairy products promises to be slightly greater this year than last, there will still be a substantial net accumulation in stocks owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation. In the April-June period this year the Department acquired 125 million pounds of butter compared with 134 million pounds a year earlier; 65 million pounds of cheese compared with 103 million pounds a year earlier; and 215 million pounds of nonfat dry milk compared with 206 million pounds a year earlier. The rate of stock accumulation may well be smaller in the second half of 1954 than a year earlier, because of a smaller increase over last year in total milk output than occurred in the first half and higher total consumption.

In early July the Department announced an increase of 1 cent per pound in its purchase price for American cheese and nonfat dry milk solids. This action was necessary in order to bring about an average price to farmers for manufacturing milk that at least equaled the legal minimum

level at which this product is to be supported. In recent months, the returns to farmers for manufacturing milk have run moderately below the support price objective and below the level prescribed by the Agricultural Act of 1949. This increase of 1 cent per pound, however, may not mean an increase of a full cent per pound at the retail level, since cheese prices had not declined proportionately to the drop in support levels and processed cheeses contain ingredients other than milk.

Retail prices for manufactured dairy products will continue at present levels through the rest of 1954 unless the method of supporting returns to dairy farmers is substantially altered. Retail prices for fluid milk, on the other hand, will show seasonal increases in a number of markets, though they are not likely to reach the level of a year earlier.

Fats and Oils

Civilians so far this year have been taking much more shortening and moderately larger quantities of margarine and butter than a year ago. Use of lard, however, has been down sharply and disappearance of other edible oils--mostly cooking and salad oils--probably was somewhat less than a year earlier. Increased disappearance of shortening and reduced use of lard reflects the availability of ample quantities of vegetable oils used in shortening and smaller supplies of lard. Greater consumption of butter has been encouraged by the Government's butter disposal programs and, after April 1, by lower retail prices reflecting reduced price supports.

It appears that disappearance of shortening and margarine into domestic distribution channels in the first half of the year was so great that some tapering off is likely in the latter part of the year. Greater supplies of lard in the second half of 1954 may lead to expanded use of this fat. The factors which encouraged increased consumption of butter earlier in the year probably will continue.

For the year as a whole, civilian consumption of all food fats is not likely to differ much from last year's total of 44 pounds (fat content). More shortening and butter will be used, lard consumption will be down and little change is likely in margarine and cooking and salad oils.

Thus far in 1954, butter prices have been lower than a year earlier and probably will continue so. Prices of other fats have been above 1953 and will continue at least as high through the summer. A sharp drop is likely this fall and prices will fall below a year ago.

Supplies of food fats and oils available for use in the second half of the year will be plentiful. Stocks of edible oils and butter at mid-year probably were at a peak. Production of vegetable oils this summer will be down from a year ago, because of reduced supplies of soybeans, but output should pick up sharply in the fall when crushings from the new crop of soybeans begin.

Supplies of lard in July-December 1954 are likely to be up moderately from a year ago. Stocks at mid-year were comparatively low and down sharply from last year. However, this will be more than offset by larger output. Greater production will reflect increased hog slaughter (the 1954 spring pig crop was 13 percent higher than a year earlier) and perhaps higher yields of lard per animal. Supplies for the entire year will be down about 5 percent, due entirely to reduced stocks at the beginning of the year.

Butter production, which early in the year was running moderately above the 1953 monthly rates, has shaded off and is not expected to differ much from a year ago through the rest of the year. Output for the entire year will be up somewhat and stocks last January 1 were substantially greater--hence total supplies for the entire year will be up sharply.

Exports of edible fats and oils (including the oil equivalent of soybeans and peanuts exported for crushing abroad) through May were about 70 percent higher than a year earlier. Larger shipments of cottonseed oil and soybeans more than offset a small drop in lard. United States financing programs gave an impetus to exports of cottonseed oil and are helping to maintain lard shipments. Most of the cottonseed oil was purchased from the U. S. Government at prices well below those in the U. S. domestic markets. Record quantities of soybeans are going to the Orient to compensate for reduced supplies in that area. Donations of butter from CCC stocks are being made to private relief agencies for shipment abroad. Exports of food fats are expected to continue large and the total for the year will be at or near a peak.

Fruit

Total supplies of fresh and processed fruits are expected to be somewhat larger this summer and early fall than in this period of 1953. Supplies of fresh deciduous fruits will be seasonally heavy this summer and probably as large as a year earlier. In contrast, supplies of fresh oranges, which are usually light in summer, will be much smaller than in the summer of 1953. Supplies of most of the processed items, especially frozen and canned citrus juices, are substantially greater this summer than a year earlier.

Consumption per capita of fresh deciduous fruits and bananas in 1954 probably will be almost the same as in 1953 if imports of bananas are about as large as in 1953. But imports of bananas may be reduced in 1954 because of political disturbances in producing countries. Under such conditions, current shipments of the harvested fruit may be restricted and the planting and care of trees neglected, leading to smaller supplies. Consumption of bananas in 1953 was about 18 pounds per capita, compared with 46 pounds of other fresh deciduous fruits.

Production of deciduous fruits in 1954 will be about the same as in 1953 if the crops turn out as large as seemed likely on July 1. Increased production of apples and dried prunes was expected. Total pear

and grape crops about the same size as in 1953 were in prospect. But smaller crops of plums, fresh prunes, apricots, peaches, cherries, and strawberries were estimated for 1954. However, supplies of summer varieties of apples and Bartlett pears are expected to be larger than in the summer of 1953. Larger crops of almonds, filberts, and walnuts are in prospect for 1954.

Supplies of fresh oranges will be much smaller this summer than last because of the smaller crop of California Valencias. On July 1, remaining supplies of California-Arizona Valencias were more than one-third smaller than a year earlier and harvest of Florida oranges was practically completed. Prices are expected to continue higher than last summer. Supplies of summer grapefruit, mostly from California, will be about as large as in 1953. With a considerable increase in the California lemon crop, supplies of fresh lemons are expected to be plentiful this summer at prices continuing lower than in 1953. More fresh limes from Florida, at lower prices, are available this summer than last.

Per capita consumption of fresh citrus in the 1953-54 season probably will turn out a little lower than in 1952-53. The reduction has come in California oranges. Most of the increase in the Florida orange crop went into frozen concentrate. Over 48 million boxes, 53 percent of the 1953-54 Florida crop, were used for this product. More grapefruit and lemons also have been made into frozen and canned citrus juices than in the 1952-53 season. On July 1, prospects generally were favorable for the 1954-55 citrus crops. But the outlook for Florida grapefruit was not as good as a year earlier.

Consumption of canned fruits in 1954 is expected to be about the same as the 1953 rate. On June 1, 1954, the start of the 1954-55 season for canning, total packers' stocks of 9 items of deciduous fruits were about 5 percent larger than a year earlier. Wholesale distributors' stocks of 5 major items were about the same as on June 1, 1953.

The 1954-55 pack of canned fruits probably will not be greatly different from the relatively large 1953-54 pack. Increases seem likely in canned apples, figs, and pears. But decreases are probable in apricots and sweet and sour cherries. Supplies of most items of canned fruits are expected to continue large at retail prices much the same as in 1953.

Consumption of canned fruit juices in 1954 may average a little above the 1953 rate of nearly 14 pounds per capita. The increase will be in citrus juices, of which this year's packs are running larger than in 1952-53. Movement into distribution channels has been no larger than in 1952-53, so much of the increase in pack was still in the packers' hands at the end of June. At that time such stocks were about 74 percent larger than a year earlier. Retail prices for canned citrus juices have declined since last fall, and this spring they have averaged under those of a year earlier. With the large supplies of both canned and frozen citrus juices on hand, prices for the canned juices are expected to continue lower this summer than last.

Production and consumption of frozen fruits and fruit juices are continuing to trend upward in 1954. Per capita consumption in 1954 is tentatively estimated at about 10 percent higher than in 1953. The increase is in frozen citrus concentrates and single-strength juices. Consumption of these juices alone may approach 5 pounds (product weight) per capita in 1954 compared with 4 pounds in 1953. Thus far in 1954, consumer purchases of frozen orange concentrate and lemonade have been much heavier than a year earlier. In most months, retail prices of orange concentrate have been lower and those of lemonade higher, than in the same months of 1953. Although retail prices for orange concentrate advanced sharply this spring, they probably will average lower this summer than last. Prices for frozen lemonade may not average quite as high as in the summer of 1953.

Production of frozen orange concentrate in Florida in 1953-54 set a new record, 41 percent larger than in 1952-53. The pack of grapefruit concentrate is 33 percent larger, and that of blended orange and grapefruit concentrate doubled. But the pack of tangerine concentrate is 19 percent smaller. In California, some increase in the pack of frozen lemonade is expected, but some reduction in orange juice seems likely. Among frozen deciduous fruits and berries, output of frozen strawberries and cherries, the two leading items, probably will be smaller than in 1953.

Stocks of frozen orange juice in cold storage July 1, 1954, were about half again as large as a year earlier. The increased stocks of both frozen and canned orange juice will help make up for the reduced supplies of California fresh Valencia oranges available for use this summer. Cold-storage holdings of frozen deciduous fruits and berries on July 1, 1954 were about 232 million pounds, compared with 177 million a year earlier.

Per capita consumption of dried fruits in 1954 probably will be much the same as in 1953. However, total production is expected to be moderately larger this year. The California pack of dried prunes is estimated to run 20 percent larger than in 1953. But output of dried apricots is expected to be smaller. The size of the prospective raisin pack is still unknown, but supplies of both raisins and dried prunes again are expected to be considerably larger than usual domestic consumption.

Vegetables

Domestic supplies of fresh and frozen vegetables for the last half of 1954 may be a little larger than a year earlier; those of sweetpotatoes about the same. Stocks of canned vegetables are up but packs may be somewhat smaller. The summer and fall potato crops will be down some this year. Retail prices of fresh vegetables during the coming months are expected to average moderately lower than in the same part of 1953, and those of processed vegetables and sweetpotatoes, at least as high. Potato prices will be somewhat higher this year than last.

More fresh vegetables will be marketed in July-December this year than last, if favorable conditions prevail in the principal producing areas. As of July 1, crop indications pointed to a 5 percent larger output of

vegetables this summer than last. Significant increases from last year are in prospect for the summer crops of carrots and green peppers, and for cantaloups and watermelons. These plus some tonnage increases for several other truck crops are expected to more than offset decreases indicated for lima beans, snap beans, cauliflower, lettuce, onions, green peas, and spinach. The most significant reduction from last summer is the 27 percent decline in early summer onions. Retail prices of fresh vegetables in the last half of the year probably will average somewhat lower than in the corresponding part of 1953.

During the first half of 1954, the per capita quantity of fresh vegetables available to civilians was somewhat larger than a year earlier. Retail prices of these commodities averaged a little lower than those in January-June of last year.

Prospective supplies of processed vegetables for the remainder of the year are sufficient to maintain civilian consumption at a per capita rate about as large as last summer and fall. Current stocks of both canned and frozen vegetables are somewhat larger than a year earlier, but the acreages for commercial truck crops for processing indicate somewhat smaller packs of a number of processed vegetables than in 1953. According to July 1 indications, the acreages planted to vegetables this year for commercial processing were larger only for green lima beans, snap beans and pimientos.

By drawing on carryover stocks, civilians are expected to consume about the same quantities of canned vegetables per person in 1954 as in 1953. For frozen vegetables the consumption rate probably will be moderately larger than last year's record, continuing the strong upward trend. Retail prices of the major processed vegetables through mid-year averaged about the same as a year earlier and will continue firm if the 1954 packs conform to current crop indications.

Civilian consumption of potatoes in 1954 is expected to be about 104 pounds per capita, close to last year's rate. Through midyear consumption was about equal to that of a year earlier. July 1 growing conditions point to a 5 percent smaller crop this summer and fall than last. Retail prices of potatoes during January-June averaged much lower than a year earlier, but in the last half of 1954, they are expected to average higher.

Marketings of sweetpotatoes this fall and early winter may run close to those of a year earlier if current crop prospects materialize. The 1954 sweetpotato crop, based on acreage and growing conditions at midyear is estimated at 32.7 million bushels, 4 percent smaller than the preceding crop and the third lowest of record. Retail prices of sweetpotatoes in the fall and early winter may be about the same as a year earlier.

During the first half of 1954 consumption of sweetpotatoes was significantly higher than a year earlier. Retail prices averaged more than a fourth lower than the very high prices in 1953. Civilian consumption of sweetpotatoes for 1954 as a whole is expected to be close to last year's rate of 8.2 pounds per person.

More dry edible beans and field peas will be available for distribution in the 1953-54 marketing year than a year earlier. The 1954 crop of dry beans has been forecast at 4 percent larger than last year's output and that of dry field peas 13 percent higher. Civilian consumption of these commodities during the last half of this year is expected to continue fairly close to that in the same part of 1953. Retail prices in the coming months probably will average somewhat lower than a year earlier.

Cereal Food Products

Despite record supplies of some grains, domestic consumption of cereal food products will be no higher during coming months than a year earlier. Retail prices of these products have continued to rise gradually over the last several years even though farm prices of the grains have gone down in the past 2 or 3 years. Increases in labor and other processing costs have apparently accounted for most of the rise.

The wheat supply for the coming marketing year will set a new record. The 1954 crop will be down about 15 percent below 1953 because of acreage restrictions, though yields are above average, but carryover from the 1953 crop is very large. Domestic use of wheat for food and nonfood purposes may go up a little. If exports are no larger than the estimated 217 million bushels shipped out in 1953-54, further net accumulation of stocks appears probable this year. Nothing in the general food or economic outlooks appears likely to halt the gradual decline in per capita consumption of flour.

Rye is a relatively unimportant cereal for domestic food use, totaling only about 5 million bushels. So the one-fourth increase in the crop is only indirectly significant in the food picture, in that it will eventually be used for nonfood purposes. To prevent imports from interfering with the price support program for rye, a Presidential Proclamation was issued on March 31 limiting the quantity of rye and rye products which may be imported from April 1, 1954 to June 30, 1955.

The record rice crop this year is likely to result in price reductions at retail and in increased consumption per person. The crop is currently estimated to be 15 percent above last year's record output. Export demand for U. S. rice in 1954-55 probably will continue strong and supplies will be available to exceed more than the 2 billion pounds exported in each of the last 3 marketing years.

A record supply of feed grains is in prospect for 1954-55, exceeding last year's supply by 13 percent. Through early July the 1954 season has been generally favorable for feed grains, and a record carryover of old grain into 1954-55 is expected. The 1954-55 supplies of corn, oats, and barley, as indicated in early July, are fully adequate to meet all requirements, including an expected increase in the use for livestock production, principally hogs, and to leave another large carryover into 1955-56.

During the first half of 1954 domestic consumption of corn food products apparently was a little lower than in that period of 1953. During

January-May domestic sales of corn sugar were 4 percent smaller than a year earlier, corn sirup 2 percent smaller, and cornstarch for food 3 percent smaller. The consumption of corn, principally as cornmeal, for farm household use in the 1953-54 season, was estimated to be 4 percent smaller than in 1952-53, continuing the long-term downward trend. Retail prices of cornmeal, corn flakes, and rolled oats all averaged a little higher in May this year than a year ago.

Sugar

Consumption of sugar per capita in 1954 probably will be about equal to the 96.8 pounds consumed per person in 1953. Sugar deliveries by primary distributors during the first half of 1954 totaled 3,880 thousand tons raw value, 2 percent less than in the corresponding period a year earlier. As was the case last year, deliveries in the second half of the year are expected to be somewhat larger than in the first half.

Retail prices of refined sugar averaged 10.5 cents per pound in the first 5 months of 1954, the same as January-May prices of a year ago. Retail sugar prices are expected to remain about the same for the rest of the year.

The 1954 crop of sugar beets is currently indicated to be 13,019 thousand tons, 8 percent more than last year's production. The increase in domestic sugar production from this rise in sugar beet output will be offset in part by a reduction in sugar cane production. Due to acreage restrictions, the 1954 crop of sugar cane is expected to be about 12 percent less than in 1953. Sugar from this year's beet and cane crops will start moving into distribution channels this fall, and marketings will continue through most of 1955.

REVIEW OF CEREAL FOOD ENRICHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES, 1950-53 1/

The use of synthetic niacin, thiamine, riboflavin, and iron to enrich cereal food products is so important to the Nation's health that a third survey of such use was made last spring. From the survey we learned that the enrichment program has continued since 1946 at about the same level as under the wartime compulsory program. Synthetic enrichment of cereal foods has supplied 13 to 23 percent of our daily supply of iron, niacin, and thiamine and 9 or 10 percent of our riboflavin. The quantities of these synthetic ingredients so used in 1950-53 are given in table 6.

The enrichment of all commercially baked white bread and rolls was required under War Food Order No. 1 from January 1943 to October 24, 1946. A substantial proportion of white flour for home use was enriched voluntarily. On the basis of trade and Government data, it was estimated that about 65 percent of the white flour sold to civilians as flour or in products was enriched during the period of the compulsory program.

1/ Prepared under the Agricultural Marketing Act project,- "Improvements in Consumption Data and Analyses," by Leva C. Taylor and Marguerite C. Burk.

To provide information on the extent of enrichment after 1946, the Division of Agricultural Economics, Human Nutrition and Home Economics Research, and the Bureau of the Census have cooperated in planning and making three surveys. Seventeen manufacturers and distributors of enrichment premixes and wafers have submitted reports. These firms probably account for more than 95 percent of the ingredients used for such purposes. They include two large flour millers who prepare their own enrichment mixes, manufacturers of enrichment premixes for flour, manufacturers of enrichment premixes for sale to bakeries and restaurants (other than wafers), and the firms selling enrichment wafers directly to bakeries and yeast companies. The results of the first two studies were published in the National Food Situation, July-Sept. 1949 and Oct.-Dec. 1950 issues.

A comparison of data in table 6 with the earlier studies shows a definite shift to the use of low potency riboflavin wafers by bakers. This indicates increasing use of milk in bread. Also the use of synthetic vitamins and iron in premixes for cereal food products other than bread and flour has increased noticeably from 1948 (the first year of data) to the end of 1953-niacin showing a 38 percent increase; thiamine, 56 percent; riboflavin, 63 percent; and iron, 30 percent.

Some of the ingredients indicated in table 6 were also used in enriching flour for export and for military use. Exports of flour in 1950 were the lowest since 1944. They were considerably higher in 1951 and 1952 but by the end of 1953 they had dropped slightly below the 1950 rate. In recent years only a small proportion of exported flour has been enriched. Military takings of flour, including flour equivalent of bakery products, in 1951 were double those in 1950 and they remained about the same the next two years. Most of the flour purchased by the military is enriched. Table 5 gives estimates of total white flour production for 1950-53, indications of

Table 5.- Production of white flour; indications of noncivilian takings, total and enriched; and residual supply of white flour for civilian use, 1950-53

(Million hundredweight)

Year	White flour production 1/	Indications of noncivilian takings of white flour		Residual supply of white flour for civilian use
		Total	Enriched	
1950	205	19	5	186
1951	211	27	9	184
1952	209	24	8	184
1953	205	21	7	184

1/ Wheat flour ground from U. S. wheat, excluding milled-in-bond, and semolina-durum flour, as well as small quantities of whole wheat and farina.

noncivilian takings of white flour and the quantities enriched, and the residual supplies of white flour for civilian use. After allowance is made for the use of synthetic vitamins and iron in enriching noncivilian flour, there were sufficient ingredients used to enrich from 60 to 65 percent of civilian white flour either as family flour, as commercial flour, or as commercially baked white bread and rolls. This excludes the premixes of synthetic vitamins and iron for enrichment of cereal products other than flour and bread, some of which may be added to the various pastry mixes, which have become quite popular in recent years. It is believed that the quantity of enrichment ingredients going into such pastry mixes is small.

Roughly one-fifth of the civilian supply of white flour is believed to go into items which are not ordinarily enriched, such as biscuits, pretzels, crackers, sweet goods, dark and specialty breads and rolls.

Considerable effort has been devoted to the study of the extent of enrichment of white bread and rolls. But lack of data on total commercial bread production prevents a definitive answer even for 1947, the last year covered by a Census of Manufactures.

In 1950-53 sufficient ingredients were sold to enrich from 77 to 81 percent of the total amount of flour sold for family use or for commercially baked bread and rolls for civilian consumption. Since an unknown but probably not large amount of flour used in pastry mixes is included in this total and the enrichment ingredients for such mixes were reported with ingredients for breakfast cereals, cornmeal, macaroni and spaghetti, and miscellaneous cereal products, the actual percentage may run a point or two higher.

Some of the enrichment wafers are sold to institutions, restaurants, and hotels doing their own baking of bread and rolls. These amounted to 4.4 percent of the total sales of wafers in 1949 and 2.8 percent in 1953. There is no information whatever as to the amount of enriched flour used in institutions, restaurants, and hotels.

As of July 1, 1953, 26 States with a population of 81.5 million, 52 percent of the U. S. total, required the enrichment of white bread, rolls, and flour.

Table 6.- Use of synthetic vitamins and iron in the enrichment of cereal products, 1950-53

Use and kind	Unit	1950	1951	1952	1953
1. Use in mixes for commercial or family flour or bread and in premixes for cereal food products other than bread and flour					
a. Total (excluding wafers for bread)					
Niacin	Kilogram	104,245	106,478	107,398	98,581
Thiamine	Kilogram	14,550	14,839	15,039	13,991
Riboflavin	Kilogram	8,738	8,921	9,071	8,370
Iron	Kilogram	91,188	93,288	93,068	85,579
b. Use in mixes for commercial or family flour or bread					
Niacin	Kilogram	92,691	94,573	94,329	85,240
Thiamine	Kilogram	12,538	12,645	12,588	11,400
Riboflavin	Kilogram	7,868	8,016	7,977	7,219
Iron	Kilogram	82,475	85,009	83,684	75,895
c. Use in premixes for cereal food products other than bread and flour					
Niacin	Kilogram	11,554	11,905	13,069	13,341
Thiamine	Kilogram	2,012	2,194	2,451	2,591
Riboflavin	Kilogram	870	905	1,094	1,151
Iron	Kilogram	8,713	8,279	9,384	9,684
2. Enrichment wafers sold directly to bakeries and institutions 1/					
a. Total	Number	58,393,040	57,200,850	59,465,035	59,162,734
b. High potency riboflavin	Number	16,908,470	15,321,580	15,404,004	14,016,674
c. Low potency riboflavin	Number	14,484,570	41,879,270	44,061,031	45,146,060
3. Percent of enrichment wafers sold directly to bakers	Percent				97.2
4. Content of enrichment wafers (calculated)					
Niacin	Kilogram	70,072	68,641	71,358	70,995
Thiamine	Kilogram	11,095	10,868	11,298	11,241
Riboflavin	Kilogram	4,426	4,310	4,471	4,422
Iron	Kilogram	52,554	51,481	53,519	53,246
5. Total use of enrichment ingredients in bread, flour, and cereal products 2/					
Niacin	Kilogram	174,317	175,119	178,756	169,576
Thiamine	Kilogram	25,645	25,707	26,337	25,232
Riboflavin	Kilogram	13,164	13,231	13,542	12,792
Iron	Kilogram	143,742	144,769	146,587	138,825

1/ Each wafer enriches 100 pounds of flour.
2/ Civilian and noncivilian use, sum of quantities in sections 1a and 4.

Table 7.- Production of major food commodities, calendar years, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1951-53, and preliminary estimates for 1954, with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Unit	Average 1935-39	Average 1947-49	1951	1952	1953 Preliminary	Preliminary estimate for 1954 2/	1954 as a percentage of 1935-39	1954 as a percentage of 1947-49	1954 as a percentage of 1953
Meats (carcass weight)										
Beef	Mil. lb.	6,937	9,649	8,843	9,667	12,444	12,800	185	133	103
Veal	Mil. lb.	1,038	1,454	1,061	1,173	1,559	1,675	161	115	107
Lamb and mutton	Mil. lb.	870	716	521	648	729	700	80	98	96
Pork (excluding lard)	Mil. lb.	7,337	10,281	11,483	11,547	10,063	10,175	139	99	101
Total meats	Mil. lb.	16,182	22,100	21,908	23,035	24,795	25,350	157	115	102
Fish (edible weight)										
Fresh and frozen	Mil. lb.	615	706	732	730	660	3/	---	---	---
Canned 4/	Mil. lb.	337	484	485	422	412	3/	---	---	---
Cured	Mil. lb.	74	70	68	68	62	3/	---	---	---
Total fish	Mil. lb.	1,026	1,260	1,285	1,220	1,134	3/	---	---	---
Poultry and eggs										
Eggs	Mil. doz.	3,335	5,086	5,433	5,590	5,656	5,950	178	117	105
Chicken (ready-to-cook)	Mil. lb.	1,730	2,753	3,563	3,648	3,800	3,950	228	143	104
Turkey (ready-to-cook)	Mil. lb.	288	492	691	773	719	790	274	161	110
Dairy products										
Total milk 5/	Bil. lb.	105.9	116.3	115.3	115.6	121.5	125.2	118	108	103
Cheese 6/	Mil. lb.	673	1,160	1,161	1,170	1,298	1,396	207	120	108
Condensed and evaporated milk	Mil. lb.	2,225	3,497	3,228	3,164	2,871	2,894	130	83	101
Ice cream (product weight)	Mil. lb.	1,279	2,758	2,719	2,840	2,911	2,925	229	106	100
Fats and oils										
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	Mil. lb.	2,195	1,611	1,452	1,417	1,647	1,715	78	106	104
Lard 7/	Mil. lb.	1,630	2,419	2,864	2,886	2,368	2,375	146	98	100
Margarine (actual weight)	Mil. lb.	372	839	1,041	1,286	1,292	1,320	355	157	102
Shortening	Mil. lb.	1,529	1,434	1,403	1,611	1,675	1,830	120	128	109
Other edible fats and oils 8/	Mil. lb.	2,157	3,912	4,718	4,958	5,386	5,410	251	138	100
Total fats and oils (fat content) 9/		5,554	7,627	8,751	8,985	9,080	9,166	165	120	101
Fruits										
Fresh										
Citrus	Mil. lb.	6,875	8,782	7,634	7,729	7,808	7,700	112	88	99
Apples (commercial)	Mil. lb.	4,385	3,791	3,538	3,290	3,196	3,400	78	90	106
Other (excluding melons)	Mil. lb.	4,648	4,508	4,062	4,287	4,181	4,300	93	95	103
Processed										
Canned fruit	Mil. lb.	1,705	2,591	3,111	2,780	2,876	2,900	170	112	101
Canned fruit juices	Mil. lb.	333	2,239	2,399	1,866	1,925	2,100	631	94	109
Frozen (including juice)	Mil. lb.	106	416	802	1,008	1,254	1,350	1,274	325	108
Dried	Mil. lb.	1,118	1,008	947	918	861	900	81	89	105
Vegetables										
Fresh, total commercial 10/	Mil. lb.	18,428	22,781	22,968	23,427	24,927	25,000	136	110	100
Canned	Mil. lb.	4,030	6,064	7,806	7,318	7,186	7,000	174	115	97
Frozen	Mil. lb.	11/ 78	452	770	896	1,077	1,080	1,385	239	100
Potatoes	Mil. bu.	355	414	320	349	374	346	97	84	93
Sweetpotatoes	Mil. bu.	68	46	29	29	34	33	49	72	97
Dry edible beans 12/	Mil. lb.	1,360	1,854	1,588	1,501	1,676	1,738	128	94	104
Dry field peas 12/	Mil. lb.	229	401	352	238	297	328	143	82	110
Canned baby foods	Mil. lb.	37	469	503	562	666	700	1,892	149	105
Sugar, raw basis	1,000 short tons	1,948	2,065	2,042	2,102	2,375	2,500	128	121	105
Grains										
Wheat	Mil. bu.	759	1,251	981	1,299	1,169	988	130	79	85
Rye	Mil. bu.	44.9	23.1	21.3	16.0	18.0	23.1	51	100	128
Rice, milled	Mil. lb.	1,340	2,330	2,522	3,101	3,162	3,462	258	149	109
Corn, grain only	Mil. bu.	2,050	2,788	2,617	2,977	2,870	3,000	146	108	105
Oats	Mil. bu.	1,045	1,294	1,321	1,260	1,216	1,545	148	119	127
Barley	Mil. bu.	239	279	254	226	241	373	156	134	155
Peanuts, farmers' stock basis	Mil. lb.	1,230	2,128	1,676	1,366	1,588	3/	---	---	---

1/ Calendar year basis except for fresh citrus fruit for which the season begins in the fall of the previous year; dried fruits which are on a pack-year basis; rice on a marketing year. 2/ Preliminary estimates based on trends in livestock numbers, current or prospective rates of output, average or probable acreage and yields, and such other data or advance estimates as are available. These estimates are used only to indicate the general level of food supplies for domestic consumption for 1954, but they are based on such official estimates of production as are available at this time. Revisions will of course be made from time to time throughout the year as official indications or estimates are issued through the Crop Reporting Board of the Department. 3/ Not available. 4/ Excludes products containing small quantities of fish such as clam chowder, etc. 5/ Includes farm production of milk as reported by the Crop Reporting Board and an allowance for nonfarm production ranging from 2.3 billion pounds in 1935-39 down to 0.2 billion in 1954. 6/ Excludes full skim, cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese. 7/ Includes amount used in manufactured food and nonfood products. 8/ Includes cottonseed, peanut, soybean, corn, edible olive, and oleo oils, oleo stock, oleostearine, and edible tallow later processed into margarine, shortening, cooking and salad oils, etc., and nonfood items. 9/ Includes butter, lard, and "other fats and oils." 10/ This series covers total commercial production for sale as fresh, both for shipment to distant markets and for local markets; includes quantities not harvested and use of a few minor vegetables for processing. Excludes farm garden output for farm household use. 11/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 12/ Cleaned basis.

Table 8.- Retail food prices and total consumer price index, United States, 1940-52 and 1953-54 by months

(Index numbers 1947-49=100)

Year and month	Meats 1/	Eggs	Dairy products 2/	Fats and oils 3/	Cereals and bakery products	Fruits and vegetables	Sugar and sweets	Beverages	All foods 4/	Consumer price index
1940	41	46	53	46	59	47	55	45	48	60
1941	46	55	58	52	59	50	60	50	52	63
1942	54	67	65	66	64	64	72	60	61	70
1943	58	80	70	70	65	83	72	61	68	74
1944	56	75	69	68	66	82	72	61	67	75
1945	56	81	70	69	66	87	72	61	69	77
1946	69	83	86	84	76	89	81	68	79	83
1947	94	99	97	110	94	98	102	92	96	96
1948	106	102	106	108	103	100	98	100	104	103
1949	100	99	97	82	103	102	100	108	100	102
1950	105	85	96	80	104	98	102	153	101	103
1951	117	104	107	94	114	107	106	169	113	111
1952	116	95	112	79	117	117	106	170	115	114
1953	110	5/	110	5/	119	114	5/	5/	112	114
Jan.	111	5/	112	5/	118	117	5/	5/	113	114
Feb.	108	5/	111	5/	118	116	5/	5/	111	113
Mar.	107	5/	110	5/	118	116	5/	5/	111	114
Apr.	107	5/	109	5/	118	115	5/	5/	111	114
May	109	5/	108	5/	118	115	5/	5/	112	114
June	111	5/	108	5/	119	122	5/	5/	114	114
July	112	5/	108	5/	119	118	5/	5/	114	115
Aug.	114	5/	109	5/	120	113	5/	5/	114	115
Sept.	114	5/	110	5/	120	107	5/	5/	114	115
Oct.	111	5/	110	5/	120	108	5/	5/	113	115
Nov.	107	5/	110	5/	121	107	5/	5/	111	115
Dec.	108	5/	110	5/	121	109	5/	5/	112	115
1954										
Jan.	110	5/	110	5/	121	111	5/	5/	113	115
Feb.	110	5/	109	5/	121	108	5/	5/	112	115
Mar.	110	5/	108	5/	121	108	5/	5/	111	115
Apr.	110	5/	105	5/	121	110	5/	5/	112	115
May	111	5/	104	5/	121	115	5/	5/	113	115
June	111	5/	103	5/	121	117	5/	5/	113	115

1/ Includes chicken and fish. 2/ Includes butter. 3/ Excludes butter. 4/ Includes only foods consumed at home. 5/ Not reported separately.

Bureau of Labor Statistics. Indexes for commodity groups prior to 1953 adjusted to 1947-49 base from the published series on 1935-39 base. The Consumer Price Index revision, beginning 1953, has been described in the Monthly Labor Review.

SUPPLEMENT FOR 1953

TO

CONSUMPTION OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, 1909-52

This supplement contains revisions for most of the tables published in Consumption of Food in the United States, 1909-52, Agriculture Handbook No. 62, as well as comparable data for 1953. The revisions result from (1) changes in basic data for recent years and (2) correction of minor errors.

The tables with the revisions carry the same numbers as the original tables and give page references to Agriculture Handbook No. 62. Footnotes have not been repeated unless they have been revised. Special notes for the Supplement tables carry letter references to indicate, for example, scattered corrections for earlier years. The numbered references are to the original AH-62 notes. In general, only the revised data are carried in these tables. Accordingly, in instances in which no data are given in some columns for some years or items, there has been no revision in the original data. All data for 1953 are preliminary and 1952 data, as revised, may be considered final in most instances.

References are made to data in the tables in the main body of this issue of The National Food Situation when they contain the current information on the series under consideration. Such references are indicated by the letters NFS and the corresponding table number; references to other tables in the 1953 Supplement show only the table number.

Current data for a few series have been omitted, but are available upon request.

The reorganization of the Department of Agriculture has made obsolete many references to the sources of data. In most cases, the Production and Marketing Administration and Bureau of Agricultural Economics work referred to is now being carried on by the Agricultural Marketing Service.

AH-62 reference | Title of table

Page 4, Table 1.- Supply-utilization of agricultural food products: Percentage of total utilization in each year (Revisions begin in 1952--see NFS table 2.)

Page 5, Table 2.- Supply-utilization of agricultural food products: Percentage of 1947-49 total utilization (Revisions begin in 1952--see NFS table 2.)

Page 31, Table 4.- Volume of farm marketings and home consumption (Revisions begin in 1952--see NFS table 1 for food items; series for nonfood indexes are available upon request.)

Page 32, Table 5.- Total and per capita volume of farm marketings and home consumption (Available upon request.)

Page 108, Table 8.- Meat, fish, poultry, and eggs: Per capita consumption, primary distribution weight (Revisions begin in 1950--see tables 54-59.)

Page 109, Table 9.- Dairy products: Per capita consumption, primary distribution weight

Commodity	1952	1953	Commodity	1952	1953
	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds
All dairy products			Cheese	7.5	7.1
Total milk 2/ a/	694	688	Condensed and evaporated milk	17.4	17.1
Milk fat	27.3	26.9	Dry whole milk	.5	.3
Nonfat solids b/	47.6	46.6	Nonfat dry milk solids	4.6	4.0
Fluid milk and cream	352	350	Ice cream (product weight) c/	17.6	17.8

a/ Revisions in previous years are as follows: 1926, 807 pounds; 1935, 790; 1937, 787; and 1944, 753 pounds.
b/ Revised in 1950, 46.5 pounds; 1951, 46.7 pounds.
c/ Revised in 1944, 15.5 pounds.

Page 110, Table 10.- Fats and oils: Per capita consumption (Revisions begin in 1937--see tables 68-73.)

Tables 11 and 33.- Fresh fruits: Per capita consumption, by farm and retail weight

Commodity	Farm weight Page 111, Table 11		Retail weight 1/ Page 139, Table 33	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Citrus fruits:				
Oranges	27.4	27.0	26.0	25.6
Tangerines	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.0
Lemons	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.3
Limes	.1	.2	.1	.2
Grapefruit	10.3	9.6	9.8	9.1
Total citrus	43.6	42.5	41.3	40.2
Apples a/	21.1	20.1	22.8	21.2
Other fruits:				
Apricots	.4	.4	.4	.4
Avocados	.5	.5	.5	.5
Bananas	18.6	18.2	17.1	16.7
Cherries	.8	.7	.7	.6
Cranberries	.2	.3	.2	.3
Figs	4/	4/	4/	4/
Grapes	5.7	5.1	5.1	4.6
Peaches	10.6	10.1	9.4	9.0
Pears	5.1	4.7	4.6	4.2
Pineapples	.6	.6	.5	.5
Plums and prunes	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.8
Strawberries	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4
Total other	45.8	44.2	41.4	40.0
All fresh fruit b/	110.5	106.8	105.5	101.4

1/ Correction: Conversion factor to derive retail weight from farm weight--Grapefruit 0.95.

a/ Prior to 1952, retail weight of apples (table 33) revised as follows: 1945, 23.4 pounds; 1946, 25.8; 1947, 27.0; 1948, 27.3; 1949, 26.7; 1950, 25.3; & 1951, 272.

b/ Prior to 1952, retail weight of all fresh fruit (table 33) revised as follows: 1945, 132.3 pounds; 1946, 129.1; 1947, 133.8; 1948, 122.9; 1949, 116.7; 1950, 102.7; 1951, 109.6.

Page 112, Table 12.- Canned fruits: Per capita consumption

Commodity	1952	1953	Commodity	1952	1953
	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds
Apples and applesauce	2.7	2.3	Peaches	4.9	5.1
Apricots	.9	1.0	Pears	1.7	1.7
Berries	.3	.4	Pineapple	3.3	3.4
Cherries	1.4	1.5	Plums and prunes	.4	.5
Cranberries	.8	.8	Olives	1.0	.8
Figs	.1	.1	Citrus segments	.7	1.1
Salad and cocktail	2.4	2.1	Total	20.6	20.8

Page 113, Table 13.- Canned fruit juices (excluding frozen): Per capita consumption

Commodity	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Citrus juices						
Orange	4.96	3.83	3.32	3.76	3.53	3.10
Grapefruit	3.77	2.80	2.00	2.70	2.02	1.94
Blended orange and grapefruit	2.25	1.83	.99	1.28	.94	.85
Lemon and lime	.08	.10	.07	.08	.09	.09
Tangerine	.16	.21	.22	.19	.14	.12
Citrus concentrate	1.86	1.91	2.14	2.06	1.79	2.12
Total citrus	13.08	10.68	8.74	10.07	8.51	8.22
Berry	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Apple	.20	.46	.55	.49	.54	.50
Fruit nectars	.36	.55	.91	.83	.60	.55
Grape	.64	.56	.50	.49	.81	.72
Pineapple	2.11	2.13	1.95	1.75	2.41	2.90
Prune	.73	.79	.91	.77	.86	.93
Total	17.12	15.17	13.56	14.40	13.73	13.82

Page 114, Table 14.- Frozen fruits and juices: Per capita consumption

Commodity	1953	Commodity	1953
	Pounds		Pounds
Blackberries	0.08	Grapes and pulp	0.08
Raspberries	.13	Peaches	.22
Strawberries	1.24	Citrus juices:	
Other berries	.22	Product weight	4.01
Apples	.23	Single-strength basis	12.52
Apricots	.03	Miscellaneous	.14
Cherries	.58	Total (product weight)	6.96

Page 115, Table 15.- Dried fruits: Per capita consumption, pack years

Commodity	1952	1953	Commodity	1952	1953
	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds
Apples	0.1	0.1	Pears	2/	2/
Apricots	.1	.2	Prunes	1.3	1.3
Dates	.4	.4	Raisins and currants	1.9	1.9
Figs	.3	.3			
Peaches	.1	.1	Total	4.2	4.3

Page 116, Table 116.- Fruits, farm-weight equivalent: Per capita consumption

Year	Fresh	Canned	Canned juice	Frozen	Dried	Total	All fruit
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
			Citrus				
1948	53.5	1.9	35.7	0.5	---	91.6	
1949	47.0	1.9	25.5	6.6	---	81.0	
1950	40.5	1.4	19.8	10.7	---	72.4	
1951	44.4	1.7	21.2	15.0	---	82.3	
1952	43.6	1.4	17.4	21.4	---	83.8	
1953	42.5	1.6	17.1	24.2	---	85.4	
			Apples				
1940	29.3	1.9	.2	---	1.6	33.0	
1941	31.2	2.1	.3	.1	.8	34.5	
1942	27.7	2.2	.6	.1	.3	30.9	
1943	24.6	2.2	.7	.2	.1	27.8	
1944	25.2	1.4	1.0	.5	.4	28.5	
1945	22.6	1.7	.4	.8	.8	26.3	
1946	22.7	1.9	.5	1.0	1.5	27.6	
1947	25.0	2.4	.4	.6	1.3	29.7	
1948	25.9	2.7	.3	.5	1.3	30.7	
1949	24.7	2.9	.7	.5	1.1	29.9	
1950	22.9	3.4	.8	.5	1.2	28.8	
1951	25.4	3.4	.7	.4	1.0	30.9	
1952	21.1	4.0	.8	.4	1.0	27.3	
1953	20.1	3.4	.8	.4	.8	25.5	
			Other				
1920	55.6	10.0	.9	---	23.4	89.9	182.2
....							
1940	54.8	18.1	6.0	1.2	20.9	101.0	200.0
1941	58.6	18.9	5.7	1.2	18.1	102.5	208.3
1942	44.8	17.3	5.4	1.2	14.2	82.9	185.2
1943	33.9	12.3	4.4	1.0	16.7	68.3	167.2
1944	47.2	9.2	3.0	1.7	21.0	82.1	198.7
1945	51.6	13.3	3.9	1.8	20.9	91.5	204.7
1946	53.4	21.9	6.9	2.5	18.5	103.2	224.7
1947	53.8	17.4	6.3	2.8	14.4	94.7	217.4
1948	49.5	16.7	5.7	2.5	13.5	87.9	210.2
1949	50.2	17.3	5.8	2.2	14.3	89.8	200.7
1950	43.0	19.8	5.9	2.4	14.4	85.5	186.7
1951	44.6	17.4	5.4	2.2	13.7	83.3	196.5
1952	45.8	19.4	6.7	2.6	13.8	88.3	199.4
1953	44.2	19.5	7.5	2.6	13.9	87.7	198.6

Tables 17 and 34.- Fresh vegetables, commercial: Per capita consumption, by farm and retail weights

Commodity	Farm weight Page 117, Table 17		Retail weight Page 140, Table 34	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Tomatoes	13.7	13.3	10.3	10.0
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables:				
Artichokes	.2	.2	.2	.2
Asparagus	.9	.8	.8	.7
Lima beans (unshelled)	.4	.4	.4	.4
Snap beans	3.9	4.0	3.5	3.6
Broccoli	.9	.8	.8	.7
Brussels sprouts	.1	.1	.1	.1
Cabbage	13.3	13.4	11.3	11.4
Carrots	8.5	8.1	7.6	7.3
Kale	.3	.3	.2	.2
Lettuce and escarole	18.2	17.9	14.7	14.5
Green peas (unshelled)	.5	.4	.5	.4
Peppers	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.9
Spinach	1.0	1.1	.8	.9
Minor	8.4	8.9	7.1	7.6
Total	58.8	58.6	49.9	49.9
Other fresh vegetables:				
Beets	.9	.9	.8	.8
Cauliflower	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.2
Celery	8.6	8.4	7.4	7.2
Corn	8.0	8.1	6.9	7.0
Cucumbers	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.5
Eggplant	.5	.4	.4	.3
Garlic	.2	.2	.2	.2
Onions and shallots	11.8	11.5	10.2	9.9
Minor	12.1	12.5	10.3	10.6
Total	47.7	47.4	41.0	40.7
Melons:				
Watermelons	16.0	17.4	13.9	15.1
Cantaloups	7.3	8.3	6.2	7.1
Total	23.3	25.7	20.1	22.2
Total	143.5	145.0	121.3	122.8

Page 118, Table 18.- Canned vegetables: Per capita consumption

Commodity	1952	1953	Commodity	1952	1953
	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables			Tomato products - cont.		
Asparagus	0.7	0.8	Pulp and puree	0.9	0.8
Lima beans	.5	.5	Tomato and other vegetable juices	5.1	5.4
Snap beans	3.4	3.5	Other vegetables		
Carrots	.4	.4	Beets	1.4	1.4
Peas	5.1	4.9	Corn	4.8	5.1
Pumpkin and squash	.7	.6	Pickles	3.5	3.8
Spinach	1.0	1.0	Sauerkraut	1.9	1.6
Tomato products			Sweetpotatoes	.8	.7
Whole tomatoes	4.1	4.4	Other a/	1.3	1.3
Catsup and chili sauce	2.7	2.7			
Paste and sauce	2.6	2.9	Total a/	40.9	41.8

a/ Correction in 1945: Other, 0.9; total, 42.5.

Page 119, Table 19.- Canned soups and baby foods: Per capita consumption

Commodity	1953
	Pounds
Canned soups	(11.2)
Baby foods	
Fruit	1.43
Vegetable	.80
Other	1.62
Total	3.85

Page 120, Table 20.- Vegetables, frozen: Per capita consumption

Commodity	1953	Commodity	1953
	Pounds		Pounds
Leafy, green, and yellow		Leafy, green, and yellow-cont.	
Asparagus	0.16	Spinach	0.50
Snap beans	.56	Other	.47
Lima beans	.72	Other vegetables	
Carrots	.12	Cauliflower	.15
Peas	1.22	Corn, cut and on cob	.51
Peas and carrots	.10	Succotash	.06
Pumpkin and squash	.07	Rhubarb	.03
Broccoli	.43	Total	5.28
Brussels sprouts	.18		

Page 121, Table 21.- Vegetables and canned potatoes and sweetpotatoes, estimated farm-weight equivalent: Per capita consumption

Commodity	1952	1953	Commodity	1952	1953
	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds
Vegetables			Vegetables - cont.		
Tomatoes			Other vegetables		
Fresh	13.7	13.3	Fresh	47.7	47.5
Canned	38.2	39.7	Canned	20.8	21.8
Total	51.9	53.0	Frozen 4/	3.6	3.7
Leafy, green, yellow			Total	72.1	73.0
Fresh	58.8	58.5	Watermelons and cantaloups	23.3	25.7
Canned	16.2	15.7	Total vegetables	230.2	234.3
Frozen	7.9	8.4	Canned potatoes and sweetpotatoes	1.4	1.4
Total	82.9	82.6			

4/ (Add) Miscellaneous and mixed vegetables and rhubarb are classified as "Other vegetables" in this table.

Tables 22 and 35.- Potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, dry field peas, and soya grits and flour: Per capita consumption

Commodity	Farm weight Page 122, Table 22			Approximate retail weight Page 141, Table 35		
	1951	1952	1953	1951	1952	1953
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Potatoes	108	99	102	100.4	92.1	94.9
Sweetpotatoes	7.2	7.0	8.2	6.2	6.0	7.1
Dry edible beans	7.9	8.0	7.7	7.9	8.0	7.7
Dry field peas	.7	.5	.5	.7	.5	.5
Soya grits and flour	---	---	---	.7	.9	.7

Page 123, Table 23.- Flour and other cereal products: Per capita consumption (Revisions begin in 1951--see NFS, Table 4.)

Page 124, Table 24.- Sugars, sirups, and beverages: Per capita consumption

Commodity	1952	1953	Commodity	1952	1953
	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds
Cane and beet sugar	96.1	96.8	Edible cane molasses	1.2	1.0
Corn sugar	3.9	4.0	Honey	1.6	1.4
Sirups					
Cane	.4	.4	Coffee	16.5	16.7
Corn	8.6	8.7	Tea	.6	.7
Sorgo	.2	.2	Cocoa beans	4.0	4.1
Maple	.2	.2			
Refiners	.3	.3			

Page 125, Table 25.- Tree nuts, coconuts, and peanuts (shelled basis): Per capita consumption, crop years

Commodity	1952	1953	Commodity	1952	1953
	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds
Treenuts			Coconut (dessicated)	0.61	0.59
Almonds	0.25	0.24			
Filberts	.09	.06	Peanuts	4.4	4.4
Pecans	.35	.41			
Walnuts	.41	.32			
Other	.48	.47			
Total	1.6	1.5			

Page 126, Table 26.- Spices: Apparent per capita consumption

Commodity	1953	Commodity	1953
	Pounds		Pounds
Pepper	0.2	Other	0.4
Mustard seed	.2	Total	.8

Page 134, Table 28.- Meats and game: Per capita consumption, retail weight

Commodity	1952	1953	Commodity	1952	1953
	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds
Beef	48.3	60.5	Game	2.5	2.5
Veal	6.5	8.6	Fat pork (bacon		
Lamb and mutton	3.6	4.1	saltsides)	20.0	17.6
Lean pork	46.5	40.9	Canned meat a/	9.3	9.9
Edible offals	10.2	10.8			

a/ Revision prior to 1952: 1937, 3.2 pounds; 1938, 3.0; 1939, 3.8; 1950, 8.6; and 1951, 8.8.

Page 135, Table 29.- Fish: Per capita consumption (edible weight)

Commodity	1953	Commodity	1953
	Pounds		Pounds
Fresh and frozen		Canned - continued	
Fish a/	(4.2)	Tuna	1.6
Shellfish b/	(1.7)	Shellfish	.2
Total c/	5.9	Other	.7
Canned		Total	4.3
Salmon	1.3	Cured	.6
Sardines	.5	Total all fish d/	10.8

a/ Revisions: 1950, 4.4; 1951, 4.5.
b/ Revision: 1951, 1.8.
c/ Revision: 1950, 6.3; 1951, 6.3.
d/ Revisions: 1950, 11.2; 1951, 10.9.

Page 136, Table 30.- Poultry and eggs: Per capita consumption, approximate retail weight

Commodity	1951	1952	1953
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Chicken			
Dressed weight	28.8	29.7	29.9
Equivalent eviscerated weight	22.2	23.1	23.1
Turkey			
Dressed weight	5.2	5.5	5.3
Equivalent eviscerated weight	4.3	4.5	4.4
Ducks and geese (eviscerated weight)	(.3)	(.3)	(.3)
Eggs	49.4	51.3	50.4

Page 137, Table 31.- Dairy products: Per capita consumption, approximate retail weight

Commodity	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Total weight of individual products a/	413	411	413	415	413
Fluid milk and cream					
Fresh whole milk					298
Cream					8.4
Ice cream					
Milk used b/	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.3
Cream used c/				4.9	5.0
Condensed whole milk					
Sweetened					.5
Unsweetened					1.4
Evaporated whole milk					15.2
Cheese					
American				5.3	4.7
Other				2.2	2.4
Cottage cheese				4.0	4.0
Skim milk consumed as such					11.5
Cultured buttermilk					8.5
Skim milk in chocolate drinks					7.7
Natural buttermilk					27.1
Dry whole milk				.5	.3
Nonfat dry milk solids				4.6	4.0
Dry whey					.2
Evaporated and condensed skim milk				4.6	4.6
Malted milk					.2
Sherbet				1.1	1.3
Frozen custard and malted d/	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4
Ice milk e/	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.4
Dry buttermilk					.2

a/ Revision in 1936, 375 pounds.
b/ Revisions in earlier years are as follows: 1925, 2.6 pounds; 1928, 2.7 pounds; 1936, 2.6 pounds; 1947, 5.7 pounds ; 1948,5.0 pounds.
c/ Revisions in earlier years are as follows: 1924, 2.2 pounds; 1926, 2.4; 1936, 2.5; 1937, 2.8; 1939, 2.9; 1941, 3.5 pounds; 1945, 4.1 pounds.
d/ Revision in 1945, 0.3 pounds.
e/ Revision in 1941, 0.4 pounds; 1948, 0.7 pounds.

Note: Data are unchanged where figures are not given.

Page 138, Table 32.- Fats and oils: Per capita consumption, retail weight (Revisions begin in 1937--See tables 28 (bacon and saltside) and 68-73.)

Page 139, Table 33.- Fresh fruits: Per capita consumption, retail weight (See table 11.)

Page 140, Table 34.- Fresh vegetables, commercial: Per capita consumption, retail weight (See table 17.)

Page 141, Table 35.- Potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, dry field peas, and soya grits and flour: Per capita consumption, approximate retail weight (See table 22.)

Page 142, Table 36.- Rough approximations of per capita consumption of vegetables, potatoes and sweetpotatoes from home-garden production (Estimates made for 1952 will apply for 1953.)

Page 143, Table 37.- Sugars, sirups, and beverages: Per capita consumption, approximate retail weight

Commodity	1952	1953	Commodity	1952	1953
	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds
Sugar			Coffee, roasted	13.9	14.0
Cane and beet	96.1	96.8			
Corn	3.9	4.0	Tea	.6	.7
Sirups and honey	12.5	12.2			
Sugar duplication	5.4	5.5	Chocolate	2.9	3.0

Page 144, Table 38.- Approximate consumption of food per capita, retail-weight equivalent, by major food groups; total in pounds and in comparison with 1947-49 average

Food group	1952	1953
	Pounds	Pounds
Dairy products, excluding butter		
Milk equivalent	249	245
Product weight	415	413
Eggs	51	50
Meats, fish and poultry, eviscerated basis	158	167
Fats and oils, including fat cuts and butter	67	65
Dry beans and peas, nuts, soya products	18	17
Potatoes and sweetpotatoes	102	105
Citrus fruit and tomatoes	109	110
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	103	103
Other vegetables and fruit	220	218
Flour and cereal products	163	159
Sugars and sirups	107	108
Coffee, tea, and cocoa	17	18
Total		
Retail-weight equivalent	1,530	1,533
Index, 1947-49 = 100	98	98

Note: Changes prior to 1952 are insignificant.

Pages 146 and 147, Table 39.- Index of per capita food consumption (price-weighted basis), (1947-49=100)

Food group	1952	1953
Meat, fish, and poultry	103	108
Eggs	110	108
Dairy products		
Including butter a/	97	96
Excluding butter a/	99	98
Fats and oils		
Including butter	101	103
Excluding butter	113	116
Fruits		
Fresh	87	83
Canned	111	114
Canned juice	92	93
Frozen	246	268
Dried	101	102
Total	99	99
Vegetables		
Fresh	95	94
Canned	108	109
Other processed products	133	137
Total	102	102
Potatoes and sweetpotatoes	83	87
Beans, peas, nuts	99	96
Cereal products	97	95
Sugar and sirups	101	102
Coffee, tea, and cocoa	93	96
All food b/	101	102

a/ Revisions in dairy products indexes to correct for error in price of condensed milk (see table 40) are as follows:

Year	Including butter	Excluding butter	Year	Including butter	Excluding butter	Year	Including butter	Excluding butter
1909	85		1916		71	....		
1910		69	1917	83		1933		78
1911	81		....			....		
....			1920	87	79	1935	91	
1913	85		1921	89		1936	92	
1914	83		1922	90		....		
....			1923	90		1946		108

b/ Revision in 1915, 86.

Pages 150 and 151, Table 40.- Index of per capita food consumption: Average retail prices in 1947-49, average quantities consumed in 1947-49 (retail weight in pounds), value aggregates, and percentage comparisons

Correction of an error in the price of condensed and evaporated milk necessitates the following changes:

Commodity	Retail price, 1947-49	Value aggregates	Percentage of value aggregates	
			Of group total	Of grand total
	Cents	Dollars	Percent	Percent
Meat, fish, and poultry				
Pork (including bacon and salt side)				9.9
Total meat				24.0
Total meat, fish, and poultry				31.2
Dairy products				
Fluid milk			51.8	8.6
Fluid cream			7.2	1.2
Cheese			7.5	1.3
Condensed and evaporated milk	15.6	3.0888	5.8	1.0
Ice cream (actual weight)			18.2	3.0
Buttermilk (natural and cultured)			4.3	.7
Fluid skim milk			1.3	.2
Milk in chocolate drinks			1.1	.2
Nonfat dry milk solids			1.4	.3
Cottage cheese			1.4	.2
Total dairy products				
Excluding butter		53.6929	100.0	16.7
Including butter		61.8724		
Beverages				
Tea				.2
Total				2.8
All foods in index		322.0180		100.0

Page 158, Table 42.- Relative importance of major food groups in the index of per capita food consumption in selected years (Revision to correct price of condensed and evaporated milk--see table 40--would have a negligible effect on this table.)

Page 159, Table 43.- Per capita utilization of farm products for food (Index 1947-49=100) The index number for 1953 is 102.

Page 162, Table 44.- Nutrients available for consumption per capita per day

Nutrient	Unit	1950	1951	1952	1953
Food energy	Calories	3,250	3,210	3,240	3,210
Protein	Grams	95	94	96	95
Fat	Grams	144	140	145	143
Carbohydrate	Grams	401	402	398	396
Calcium	Grams	1.03	1.03	1.04	1.00
Iron 2/ a/	Mg.	16.8	16.6	16.8	17.0
Vitamin A value 3/	I. U.	8,200	7,700	7,800	7,900
Thiamine 2/	Mg.	1.90	1.90	1.91	1.85
Riboflavin 2/	Mg.	2.30	2.30	2.33	2.34
Niacin 2/	Mg.	19.3	19.2	19.6	19.9
Folic acid	Mg.	.134	.131	.133	.134
Ascorbic acid	Mg.	112	114	114	116

a/ Revision: 1948, 16.7 milligrams; 1949, 16.7 milligrams.

Page 163, Table 45.- Nutrients available for consumption per capita per day
(Index numbers: 1947-49=100)

Nutrient	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Food energy						99
Protein						101
Fat						102
Carbohydrate						98
Calcium						97
Iron a/	98	98	99	98	99	100
Vitamin A value						95
Thiamine			100	100	101	97
Riboflavin			99	99	100	100
Niacin			99	98	101	102
Folic acid						101
Ascorbic acid						96

a/ A correction of an error in the base period (see table 44) necessitates the following revisions: 1909-43 index for each year is increased 1 point; 1944 revised to 108; 1945, 110; 1946, 111; 1947, 104.

Note: Published data are unchanged where figures are not given.

Page 171, Table 47.- Percentage of total nutrients contributed by major food groups in selected years: Section g. 1953

Food group	Food energy	Protein	Fat	Carbo-hydrate	Calcium	Iron
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Dairy products, excluding butter	13.4	25.2	17.5	7.6	76.0	3.5
Eggs	2.8	7.4	4.2	1/	.3	8.8
Meat, poultry, and fish	13.4	31.5	23.8	1/	2.7	26.5
Fats and oils, including pork fat cuts and butter	19.7	2.1	48.9	.8	.6	1.2
Dry beans and peas, nuts, and soya flour	2.8	5.3	2.8	2.5	2.8	6.5
Potatoes and sweetpotatoes	3.1	2.1	1/	5.6	1.4	4.7
Citrus fruit and tomatoes	1.6	1.1	1/	2.8	2.0	3.5
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	1.2	2.1	1/	2.0	5.2	6.5
Other vegetables and fruit	3.7	2.1	.7	7.6	4.0	7.1
Flour and cereal products 2/	22.4	21.1	1.4	38.1	3.4	24.7
Sugar and sirups	15.6	1/	0	32.5	1.0	3.5
Cocoa	.3	1/	.7	.5	.6	3.5
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Food group	Vitamin A value	Thia-mine	Ribo-flavin	Niacin	Folic acid	Ascorbic acid
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Dairy products, excluding butter	12.8	11.4	46.2	3.0	3.0	6.0
Eggs	7.6	2.7	6.8	1/	2.2	0
Meat, poultry, and fish	10.1	22.7	17.1	45.8	17.9	1.7
Fats and oils, including pork fat cuts and butter	8.9	3.8	.9	2.0	1/	0
Dry beans and peas, nuts, and soya flour	1/	6.5	1.7	6.0	17.2	1/
Potatoes and sweetpotatoes	8.9	5.9	1.7	6.0	5.2	16.4
Citrus fruit and tomatoes	8.9	3.8	1.7	3.0	5.2	33.7
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	33.0	4.9	4.3	3.5	24.7	25.0
Other vegetables and fruit	8.9	4.9	4.3	5.0	10.4	17.2
Flour and cereal products 2/	.9	32.9	14.5	25.2	14.2	0
Sugar and sirups	0	1/	1/	1/	0	1/
Cocoa	1/	.5	.8	.5	0	0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Page 174, Table 48 (Revised).- Domestic civilian purchases of farm food products: Farm value, retail cost, and marketing charges, all farm foods and five major commodity groups, 1913-53

Year	All farm foods 2/			Meat products			Dairy products			Poultry and eggs			Bakery and cereal products			Fruits and vegetables		
	Farm value	Retail cost	Marketing bill	Farm value 3/	Retail cost	Marketing bill	Farm value 3/	Retail cost	Marketing bill	Farm value 3/	Retail cost	Marketing bill	Farm value 3/	Retail cost	Marketing bill	Farm value 3/	Retail cost	Marketing bill
	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.
1913	3.53	7.41	3.88	1.35	2.26	0.91	0.62	1.23	0.61	0.45	0.66	0.21	0.44	1.42	0.98	0.55	1.44	0.89
1914	3.64	7.91	4.27	1.35	2.26	.91	.64	1.28	.64	.47	.67	.20	.49	1.62	1.13	.58	1.69	1.11
1915	3.63	7.99	4.36	1.21	2.16	.95	.66	1.33	.67	.48	.68	.20	.59	1.74	1.15	.56	1.61	1.05
1916	4.35	9.47	5.12	1.50	2.49	.99	.74	1.44	.70	.53	.75	.22	.68	1.99	1.31	.71	2.17	1.46
1917	6.05	12.40	6.35	2.03	3.03	1.00	.94	1.68	.74	.68	.94	.26	1.15	2.78	1.63	.97	3.10	2.13
1918	6.87	13.19	6.32	2.51	3.96	1.45	1.09	1.88	.79	.83	1.19	.36	1.05	2.45	1.40	1.04	2.72	1.68
1919	7.55	15.22	7.67	2.50	4.14	1.64	1.34	2.38	1.04	1.03	1.45	.42	1.21	2.90	1.69	1.13	3.33	2.20
1920	7.36	16.52	9.16	2.15	4.12	1.97	1.40	2.53	1.13	1.10	1.58	.48	1.17	3.16	1.99	1.30	4.21	2.91
1921	5.05	12.57	7.52	1.40	3.45	2.05	1.15	2.34	1.19	.77	1.16	.39	.62	2.42	1.80	.95	2.64	1.69
1922	5.19	12.88	7.69	1.56	3.49	1.93	1.14	2.31	1.17	.75	1.12	.37	.59	2.36	1.77	.99	2.97	1.98
1923	5.62	14.00	8.38	1.58	3.77	2.19	1.39	2.65	1.26	.83	1.24	.41	.59	2.43	1.84	1.03	3.15	2.12
1924	5.87	14.51	8.64	1.73	4.07	2.34	1.34	2.59	1.25	.86	1.31	.45	.67	2.52	1.85	1.06	3.31	2.25
1925	6.77	15.73	8.96	2.10	4.28	2.18	1.47	2.83	1.36	.96	1.41	.45	.87	2.81	1.94	1.15	3.60	2.45
1926	6.95	16.38	9.43	2.18	4.35	2.17	1.53	2.93	1.40	1.03	1.49	.46	.80	2.87	2.07	1.22	3.96	2.74
1927	6.72	16.23	9.51	2.04	4.25	2.21	1.62	3.09	1.47	.96	1.40	.44	.74	2.90	2.16	1.14	3.75	2.61
1928	6.94	16.27	9.33	2.11	4.28	2.17	1.69	3.19	1.50	1.05	1.53	.48	.74	2.98	2.24	1.13	3.47	2.34
1929	7.22	17.08	9.86	2.23	4.45	2.22	1.76	3.33	1.57	1.12	1.70	.58	.68	2.86	2.18	1.21	3.89	2.68
1930	6.33	16.15	9.82	1.94	4.25	2.31	1.57	3.13	1.56	.93	1.51	.58	.56	2.78	2.22	1.13	3.68	2.55
1931	4.66	13.06	8.40	1.37	3.58	2.21	1.25	2.66	1.41	.71	1.20	.49	.35	2.24	1.89	.86	2.84	1.98
1932	3.40	10.61	7.21	.91	2.67	1.76	.97	2.21	1.24	.54	.88	.34	.26	1.91	1.65	.61	2.29	1.68
1933	3.56	10.93	7.30	.92	2.61	1.68	.96	2.17	1.21	.48	.80	.32	.34	2.00	1.60	.73	2.59	1.86
1934	4.27	12.52	7.92	1.13	3.26	1.90	1.12	2.36	1.24	.58	.98	.40	.47	2.38	1.81	.80	2.83	2.03
1935	5.02	12.94	7.58	1.49	3.39	1.70	1.29	2.58	1.29	.75	1.09	.34	.52	2.41	1.75	.79	2.81	2.02
1936	5.78	14.29	8.51	1.79	3.79	2.00	1.42	2.81	1.39	.77	1.16	.39	.58	2.51	1.93	1.00	3.22	2.22
1937	5.98	14.18	8.20	1.90	3.95	2.05	1.49	2.90	1.41	.81	1.24	.43	.61	2.53	1.92	.95	2.76	1.81
1938	5.20	13.39	8.18	1.71	3.57	1.86	1.32	2.72	1.40	.77	1.16	.39	.41	2.42	2.01	.78	2.56	1.78
1939	5.17	13.37	8.19	1.69	3.54	1.85	1.32	2.76	1.44	.72	1.10	.38	.39	2.26	1.87	.86	2.79	1.93
1935-39 av.	5.43	13.63	8.13	1.72	3.65	1.89	1.37	2.76	1.39	.76	1.15	.39	.50	2.42	1.89	.88	2.83	1.95
1940	5.6	14.1	8.5	1.8	3.8	2.0	1.5	3.0	1.5	.8	1.2	.4	.4	2.3	1.9	.9	2.8	1.9
1941	7.2	16.3	9.1	2.5	4.2	1.7	1.8	3.5	1.7	1.0	1.5	.5	.5	2.5	2.0	1.1	3.3	2.2
1942	9.5	19.7	10.2	3.2	4.8	1.6	2.1	4.1	2.0	1.4	2.0	.6	.7	2.8	2.1	1.5	4.0	2.5
1943	11.5	22.6	11.3	3.7	5.2	1.7	2.3	4.3	2.0	2.0	2.7	.7	.9	3.3	2.4	2.1	5.2	3.1
1944	11.6	22.6	11.4	3.7	5.2	1.8	2.5	4.5	2.0	1.8	2.5	.7	.9	3.1	2.2	2.2	5.4	3.3
1945	12.6	24.6	12.7	3.7	4.8	1.6	2.6	4.9	2.3	2.3	3.1	.8	1.0	3.4	2.5	2.5	6.5	4.1
1946	15.6	31.1	16.0	5.2	7.3	2.4	3.4	6.3	2.9	2.4	3.4	1.0	1.3	4.2	3.0	2.6	7.3	4.8
1947	18.7	37.1	18.4	7.4	10.8	3.4	3.7	6.8	3.1	2.6	3.8	1.2	1.5	4.6	3.1	2.6	8.0	5.4
1948	19.2	38.9	19.7	7.6	11.4	3.8	4.1	7.5	3.4	3.0	4.3	1.3	1.4	5.2	3.8	2.4	7.7	5.3
1949	17.2	37.4	20.2	6.7	10.6	3.9	3.5	6.9	3.4	2.8	4.1	1.3	1.2	5.3	4.1	2.3	7.6	5.3
1950	17.7	38.6	20.9	7.4	11.3	3.9	3.5	7.0	3.5	2.6	3.9	1.3	1.3	5.5	4.2	2.3	7.9	5.6
1951	20.3	43.0	22.7	8.1	12.2	4.1	4.0	7.8	3.8	3.3	4.9	1.6	1.5	6.0	4.5	2.6	8.7	6.1
1952	20.3	43.9	23.6	7.8	12.5	4.7	4.3	8.3	4.0	3.2	4.8	1.6	1.4	6.0	4.6	2.9	8.9	6.0
1953 4/	19.5	44.0	24.5															

1/ The retail-cost estimates represent the cost at retail-store prices of all domestic farm foods that were both sold by farmers and bought by civilian consumers in this country. Farm food products sold in ths form of meals are included but are valued at what the food would have cost in retail stores. Farm value is adjusted to eliminate imputed value of nonfood by-products. Ths marketing bill, or total marketing margin, is equal to the differences between the farm value and retail cost except for the years 1935-39 and 1943-46 in which the marketing bill for some groups is adjusted for processor taxes or Government payments to processors.

2/ Includes vegetable-oil products, sugar, and other miscellaneous food products in addition to the five commodity groups given in this table.

3/ The estimated farm values of milk, eggs, fruits, lard, and vegetable shortening used in bakery products other than flour were deducted from the farm values of other commodity groups and added to the farm value of the bakery and cereal products group.

4/ Preliminary estimates.

Note: Data for 1953, by group, will be published in a forthcoming issue of the Marketing and Transportation Situation.

Page 180, Table 49 (Revised).- Disposable personal income, total and per capita, 1909-53 1/

Year	Total income			Per capita income				Total population July 1 4/	Consumer price index (1947-49 =100) 5/
	Actual 2/	Index (1947-49 =100) (actual divided by $181,591 million)	Index divided by consumer price index (1947-49 =100)	Actual 3/	Actual divided by consumer price index	Index (1947-49 =100) (actual divided by $1,221)	Index divided by consumer price index (1947-49 =100)		
	Mil. dol.			Dol.	Dol.			Mil.	
1909	28,500	15.7	42.1	310	831	25.4	68.1	91.8	37.3
1910	30,200	16.6	42.1	322	817	26.4	67.0	93.7	39.4
1911	30,800	17.0	41.8	324	796	26.5	65.1	95.2	40.7
1912	33,000	18.2	44.2	341	828	27.9	67.7	96.7	41.2
1913	34,800	19.2	45.4	353	835	28.9	68.3	98.6	42.3
1914	34,700	19.1	44.5	345	804	28.3	66.0	100.5	42.9
1915	37,000	20.4	47.0	363	836	29.7	68.4	102.0	43.4
1916	43,400	23.9	51.3	420	901	34.4	73.8	103.4	46.6
1917	52,200	28.7	52.4	498	909	40.8	74.5	104.9	54.8
1918	58,300	32.1	49.9	550	855	45.0	70.0	106.0	64.3
1919	66,300	36.5	49.3	623	842	51.0	68.9	106.5	74.0
1920	69,700	38.4	44.8	645	753	52.8	61.6	108.0	85.7
1921	55,100	30.3	39.7	500	654	41.0	53.7	110.1	76.4
1922	59,600	32.8	45.8	534	746	43.7	61.0	111.6	71.6
1923	69,000	38.0	52.1	608	834	49.8	68.3	113.5	72.9
1924	69,600	38.3	52.4	602	824	49.3	67.4	115.7	73.1
1925	73,700	40.6	54.1	627	836	51.4	68.5	117.5	75.0
1926	76,400	42.1	55.7	642	849	52.6	69.6	119.0	75.6
1927	76,700	42.2	56.9	635	856	52.0	70.1	120.7	74.2
1928	78,700	43.3	59.1	644	879	52.7	71.9	122.2	73.3
1929	83,120	45.8	62.5	673	918	55.1	75.2	123.5	73.3
1930	74,374	41.0	57.4	596	835	48.8	68.3	124.8	71.4
1931	63,840	35.2	54.2	507	780	41.5	63.8	125.8	65.0
1932	48,660	26.8	45.9	384	658	31.4	53.8	126.6	58.4
1933	45,744	25.2	45.6	359	649	29.4	53.2	127.3	55.3
1934	51,980	28.6	50.0	406	710	33.3	58.2	128.1	57.2
1935	58,322	32.1	54.7	452	770	37.0	63.0	129.0	58.7
1936	66,222	36.5	61.6	510	860	41.8	70.5	129.8	59.3
1937	71,000	39.1	63.7	544	886	44.6	72.6	130.6	61.4
1938	65,692	36.2	60.0	499	828	40.9	67.8	131.6	60.3
1939	70,444	38.8	65.3	531	894	43.5	73.2	132.7	59.4
1940	76,076	41.9	69.9	568	948	46.5	77.6	134.0	59.9
1941	92,982	51.2	81.4	687	1,092	56.3	89.5	135.3	62.9
1942	117,516	64.7	92.8	860	1,234	70.4	101.0	136.7	69.7
1943	133,547	73.5	99.3	964	1,303	79.0	106.8	138.6	74.0
1944	146,761	80.8	107.4	1,046	1,391	85.7	114.0	140.3	75.2
1945	150,355	82.8	107.7	1,060	1,378	86.8	112.9	141.8	76.9
1946	159,182	87.7	105.2	1,110	1,331	90.9	109.0	143.4	83.4
1947	169,016	93.1	97.5	1,157	1,212	94.8	99.3	146.1	95.5
1948	187,601	103.3	100.5	1,262	1,228	103.3	100.5	148.7	102.8
1949	188,157	103.6	101.8	1,244	1,222	101.9	100.1	151.3	101.8
1950	206,130	113.5	110.4	1,340	1,304	109.7	106.7	153.8	102.8
1951	226,069	124.5	112.2	1,445	1,302	118.3	106.6	156.5	111.0
1952	236,869	130.4	114.9	1,488	1,311	121.9	107.4	159.2	113.5
1953	250,099	137.7	120.4	1,545	1,351	126.5	110.6	161.9	114.4

1/ See text for definitions.

2/ Estimates for 1909-28 by the Agricultural Marketing Service, for 1929 to date by the Department of Commerce.

3/ This series uses the adjusted estimates of total population so the data are uniformly 98.6 percent of the per capita series which uses the unadjusted Census estimates of total population, including Armed Forces overseas. Because the adjustment factor is a constant percentage, indexes derived from adjusted per capita data are the same as those that might be calculated using unadjusted population data.

4/ Bureau of Census estimates have been adjusted for underenumeration by a constant factor, assuming that 98.6 percent of the population was enumerated in the decennial censuses. See text.

5/ Estimates for 1909-12 by the Agricultural Marketing Service, for 1913 to date by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Page 181, Table 50 (Revised).- Personal consumption expenditures, total and per capita, 1909-53 1/

Year	Total expenditures			Per capita expenditures				Total population July 1 4/	BLS consumer price index (1947-49 =100) 5/
	Actual 2/	Index (1947-49 =100) (actual divided by $174,393 million)	Index divided by consumer price index	Actual 3/	Actual divided by consumer price index	Index (1947-49 =100) (actual divided by $1,172)	Index divided by consumer price index		
	Mil. dol.			Dol.	Dol.			Mil.	
1909	28,500	16.3	43.7	310	831	26.5	71.0	91.8	37.3
1910	30,200	17.3	43.9	322	817	27.5	69.8	93.7	39.4
1911	30,200	17.3	42.5	317	779	27.0	66.3	95.2	40.7
1912	32,400	18.6	45.1	335	813	28.6	69.4	96.7	41.2
1913	34,000	19.5	46.1	345	816	29.4	69.5	98.6	42.3
1914	33,300	19.1	44.5	331	772	28.2	65.7	100.5	42.9
1915	31,800	18.2	41.9	312	719	26.6	61.3	102.0	43.4
1916	38,800	22.2	47.6	375	805	32.0	68.7	103.4	46.6
1917	45,100	25.9	47.3	430	785	36.7	67.0	104.9	54.8
1918	49,500	28.4	44.2	467	726	39.8	61.9	106.0	64.3
1919	58,800	33.7	45.5	552	746	47.1	63.6	106.5	74.0
1920	64,500	37.0	43.2	597	697	50.9	59.4	108.0	85.7
1921	56,300	32.3	42.3	511	669	43.6	57.1	110.1	76.4
1922	58,000	33.3	46.5	520	726	44.4	62.0	111.6	71.6
1923	64,500	37.0	50.8	568	779	48.5	66.5	113.5	72.9
1924	68,000	39.0	53.4	588	804	50.2	68.7	115.7	73.1
1925	70,300	40.3	53.7	598	797	51.0	68.0	117.5	75.0
1926	74,000	42.4	56.1	622	823	53.1	70.2	119.0	75.6
1927	73,700	42.3	57.0	611	823	52.1	70.2	120.7	74.2
1928	76,800	44.0	60.0	628	857	53.6	73.1	122.2	73.3
1929	78,952	45.3	61.8	639	872	54.5	74.4	123.5	73.3
1930	70,968	40.7	57.0	569	797	48.5	67.9	124.8	71.4
1931	61,333	35.2	54.2	488	751	41.6	64.0	125.8	65.0
1932	49,306	28.3	48.5	389	666	33.2	56.8	126.6	58.4
1933	46,392	26.6	48.1	364	658	31.1	56.2	127.3	55.3
1934	51,894	29.8	52.1	405	708	34.6	60.5	128.1	57.2
1935	56,289	32.3	55.0	436	743	37.2	63.4	129.0	58.7
1936	62,616	35.9	60.5	482	813	41.1	69.3	129.8	59.3
1937	67,259	38.6	62.9	515	839	43.9	71.5	130.6	61.4
1938	64,641	37.1	61.5	491	814	41.9	69.5	131.6	60.3
1939	67,578	38.8	65.3	509	857	43.4	73.1	132.7	59.4
1940	71,881	41.2	68.8	536	895	45.7	76.3	134.0	59.9
1941	81,875	46.9	74.6	605	962	51.6	82.0	135.3	62.9
1942	89,748	51.5	73.9	657	943	56.1	80.5	136.7	69.7
1943	100,541	57.7	78.0	725	980	61.9	83.6	138.6	74.0
1944	109,833	63.0	83.8	783	1,041	66.8	88.8	140.3	75.2
1945	121,699	69.8	90.8	858	1,116	73.2	95.2	141.8	76.9
1946	146,617	84.1	100.8	1,022	1,225	87.2	104.6	143.4	83.4
1947	164,973	94.6	99.1	1,129	1,182	96.3	100.8	146.1	95.5
1948	177,609	101.8	99.0	1,194	1,161	101.9	99.1	148.7	102.8
1949	180,598	103.6	101.8	1,194	1,173	101.9	100.1	151.3	101.8
1950	194,026	111.3	108.3	1,262	1,228	107.7	104.8	153.8	102.8
1951	208,342	119.5	107.7	1,331	1,199	113.6	102.3	156.5	111.0
1952	218,424	125.2	110.3	1,372	1,209	117.1	103.2	159.2	113.5
1953	230,080	131.9	115.3	1,421	1,242	121.2	105.9	161.9	114.4

1/ See text for definitions.

2/ Estimates for 1909-28 by the Agricultural Marketing Service, for 1929 to date by the Department of Commerce.

3/ This series uses the adjusted estimates of total population so the data are uniformly 98.6 percent of the per capita series which uses the unadjusted Census estimates of total population, including Armed Forces overseas. Because the adjustment factor is a constant percentage, indexes derived from adjusted per capita data are the same as those that might be calculated using unadjusted population data.

4/ Bureau of Census estimates have been adjusted for underenumeration by a constant factor, assuming that 98.6 percent of the population was enumerated in the decennial censuses. See text.

5/ Estimates for 1909-12 by the Agricultural Marketing Service, for 1913 to date by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Page 182, Table 51.- Food expenditures, total and per capita, 1929-53 1/

Year	Total food expenditures excluding alcoholic beverages: Actual 2/	Total food expenditures excluding alcoholic beverages: Index (1947-49 = 100) (actual divided by $47,890 million)	Total food expenditures excluding alcoholic beverages: Index divided by retail food price index (1947-49 = 100)	Per capita food expenditures excluding alcoholic beverages: Actual 3/	Per capita food expenditures excluding alcoholic beverages: Actual divided by retail food price index	Per capita food expenditures excluding alcoholic beverages: Index (1947-49 = 100) (actual divided by $322)	Per capita food expenditures excluding alcoholic beverages: Index divided by retail food price index (1947-49 = 100)	Total population July 1 4/	Retail food price index (1947-49 = 100) 5/
	Million dollars			Dollars	Dollars			Million	
1929	19,535	40.8	62.2	158	241	49.1	74.8	123.5	65.6
1930	17,964	37.5	60.1	144	231	44.7	71.6	124.8	62.4
1931	14,731	30.8	59.9	117	228	36.3	70.6	125.8	51.4
1932	11,382	23.8	55.6	90	210	28.0	65.4	126.6	42.8
1933	10,859	22.7	54.6	85	204	26.4	63.5	127.3	41.6
1934	12,182	25.4	54.7	95	205	29.5	63.6	128.1	46.4
1935	13,632	28.5	57.3	106	213	32.9	66.2	129.0	49.7
1936	15,245	31.8	63.5	117	234	36.3	72.5	129.8	50.1
1937	16,414	34.3	65.8	126	242	39.1	75.0	130.6	52.1
1938	15,618	32.6	67.4	119	246	37.0	76.4	131.6	48.4
1939	15,744	32.9	69.9	119	253	37.0	78.6	132.7	47.1
1940	16,740	35.0	73.2	125	262	38.8	81.2	134.0	47.8
1941	19,448	40.6	77.8	144	276	44.7	85.6	135.3	52.2
1942	23,707	49.5	80.8	173	282	53.7	87.6	136.7	61.3
1943	27,836	58.1	85.1	201	294	62.4	91.4	138.6	68.3
1944	30,641	64.0	95.0	218	323	67.7	100.4	140.3	67.4
1945	34,116	71.2	103.3	241	350	74.8	108.6	141.8	68.9
1946	40,426	84.4	106.8	282	357	87.6	110.9	143.4	79.0
1947	45,551	95.1	99.2	312	325	96.9	101.0	146.1	95.9
1948	49,364	103.1	99.0	332	319	103.1	99.0	148.7	104.1
1949	48,755	101.8	101.8	322	322	100.0	100.0	151.3	100.0
1950	50,969	106.4	105.1	331	327	102.8	101.6	153.8	101.2
1951	58,335	121.8	108.2	373	331	115.8	102.8	156.5	112.6
1952	61,248	127.9	111.6	385	336	119.6	104.4	159.2	114.6
1953	62,979	131.5	116.9	389	346	120.8	107.4	161.9	112.5

1/ See text for definitions.

2/ Estimated by the Department of Commerce.

3/ This series uses the adjusted estimates of total population so the data are uniformly 98.6 percent of the per capita series which uses the unadjusted Census estimates of total population, including Armed Forces overseas. Because the adjustment factor is a constant percentage, indexes derived from adjusted per capita data are the same as those that might be calculated using unadjusted population data.

4/ Bureau of Census estimates have been adjusted for underenumeration by a constant factor, assuming that 98.6 percent of the population was enumerated in the decennial censuses. See text.

5/ Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Page 183, Table 52.- Consumer price index for moderate-income families in large cities, index of nonfood costs, index of retail food prices, all foods and by food groups

(Index numbers: 1947-49 = 100)

Item	1953	Item	1953
Consumer price index	114.4	Fruits and vegetables -Total 8/	113.5
Nonfood	115.7	Fresh	10/
All foods	9/112.5	Canned	10/
Meats	109.9	Dried	10/
Eggs	10/	Cereals and bakery products	119.1
Dairy products	109.6	Sugar and sweets	10/
Fats and oils	10/	Beverages	10/

9/ All foods consumed at home.
10/ No longer reported separately.

Page 190, Table 53.- Population: Total and number eating out of civilian food supplies, United States

Item	1953
Total, including Armed Forces overseas	
January 1	160.7
July 1	161.9
Number eating out of civilian supplies	
January 1	157.1
July 1	158.3

Table and page number	Year	Supply: Production	Supply: Beginning commercial stocks	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total supply	Distribution: Ending commercial stocks	Distribution: Commercial exports and shipments	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Beginning stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Ending stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Deliveries	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Net purchases for export	Distribution: Other (see footnote)	Domestic disappearance: Military	Domestic disappearance: Civilian	Civilian per capita
		Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
							A.- Beef								
	1952	9,667	218	382	10,267	262	29	---	---	---	---	---	458	9,518	61.2
	1953	12,444	262	242	12,948	248	29	---	1	28	29	---	520	12,122	76.6
							B.- Veal								
	1953	1,559	24	---	1,583	21	2	---	---	---	---	---	62	1,498	9.5
Table 54 Meat (carcass weight equivalent) Pages 191-196							C.- Lamb and mutton								
	1953	729	22	3	754	12	2	---	---	---	---	---	5	735	4.6
							D.- Pork (excluding lard)								
	1953	10,063	489	164	10,716	327	134	---	---	---	---	---	298	9,957	62.9
							E.- Total meat								
	1952	23,035	798	459	24,292	797	185	---	---	---	---	---	917	22,393	144.0
	1953	24,795	797	409	26,001	608	167	---	1	28	29	---	885	24,312	153.6
							Edible offals								
Table 55 Edible offals Page 197	1952	1,580	64	8	1,652	69	8/4	---	---	---	---	---	5/	1,579	10.2
	1953	1,712	69	7	1,788	59	8/25	---	---	---	---	---	5/	1,704	10.8
	3/ Partly estimated. Beginning 1952 data are no longer reported separately.														
							A.- Fresh and frozen								
	1950	726	100	259	1,085	102	3	---	---	---	---	---	18	962	6.3
	1951	732	102	277	1,111	110	4	---	---	---	---	---	32	965	6.3
	....														
	1953	660	138	280	1,078	119	3	---	---	---	---	---	27	929	5.9
Table 56 Commercial fish (edible weight) Pages 198-200							B.- Canned								
	1953	412	12/130	285	827	12/91	57	---	---	---	---	---	4	675	4.3
							C.- Cured								
	1953	62	1	40	103	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	101	.6
							D.- Total, fresh and processed								
	1950	1,439	170	548	2,157	304	124	---	---	---	---	---	25	1,704	11.2
	1951	1,285	304	547	2,136	252	161	---	---	---	---	---	48	1,675	10.9
	....														
	1953	1,134	269	605	2,008	211	61	---	---	---	---	---	31	1,705	10.8
							Table 57.- Chicken								
							Dressed-weight basis								
	1951	4,598	163	1	4,762	187	29	---	---	---	---	---	134	4,412	28.8
	1952	4,704	187	3	4,894	123	21	---	---	---	---	---	133	4,617	29.7
Tables 57-59 Poultry and eggs Pages 201-203	1953	4,901	123	---	5,024	145	37	---	---	---	---	---	113	4,729	29.9
							Ready-to-cook (formerly called "Eviscerated basis")								
	1951	3,563	163	1	3,727	187	29	---	---	---	---	---	106	3,405	22.2
	1952	3,648	187	3	3,838	123	21	---	---	---	---	---	105	3,589	23.1
	1953	3,800	123	0	3,923	145	37	---	---	---	---	---	89	3,652	23.1

Continued -

Table and page number	Year	Supply: Production	Supply: Beginning commercial stocks	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total supply	Distribution: Ending commercial stocks	Distribution: Commercial exports and shipments	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Beginning stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Ending stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Deliveries	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Net purchases for export	Distribution: Other (see footnote)	Domestic disappearance: Military	Domestic disappearance: Civilian	Civilian per capita
		Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
						Table 58.- Turkey									
						Dressed-weight basis									
	1952	938	107	---	1,045	147	---	---	---	---	---	---	50	848	5.5
	1953	872	147	---	1,019	122	---	---	---	---	---	---	51	846	5.3
						Ready-to-cook (formerly called "Eviscerated basis")									
	1947	485	128	2	615	83	---	---	---	---	---	---	25	507	3.5
	1948	420	83	7	510	51	---	---	---	---	---	---	13	446	3.0
	1949	569	51	3	623	118	---	---	9	---	9	---	13	483	3.2
	1950	606	118	---	724	110	---	9	---	---	-9	---	20	603	4.0
Tables 57-59 Poultry and eggs Pages 201-203 - Continued	1951	691	110	---	801	107	---	---	---	---	---	---	35	659	4.3
	1952	773	107	---	880	147	---	---	---	---	---	---	41	692	4.5
	1953	719	147	---	866	122	---	---	---	---	---	---	42	702	4.4
		Mil.doz.	Mil.doz.	Mil.doz.	Mil.doz.	Mil.doz.	Mil.doz.	Mil.doz.	Mil.doz.	Mil.doz.	Mil.doz.	Mil.doz.	Mil.doz.	Mil.doz.	No.
						Table 59.- Eggs									
	1951	5,433	52	8	5,493	63	39	304	67	215	-22	a/226	155	5,032	394
	1952	5,590	63	8	5,661	55	54	67	---	11	-56	a/219	118	5,271	407
	1953	5,656	55	7	5,718	39	61	---	---	---	---	a/227	117	5,274	400
	a/ Used for hatching.														
		Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
						Table 60.- All cheese									
	1952	1,170	221	49	1,440	237	8	10/1	10/2	1	2	---	23	1,170	7.5
	1953	1,298	237	56	1,591	190	6	10/2	10/242	17	257	---	21	1,117	7.1
						Table 61.- Condensed and evaporated milk									
	1952	3,164	238	5/	3,402	393	152	---	---	---	---	---	156	2,701	17.4
	1953	2,871	393	5/	3,264	271	157	---	5/	23	23	---	103	2,710	17.1
						Table 62.- Dry whole milk									
Tables 60-67 Dairy products Pages 204-211	1952	102	18	37	157	15	56	---	---	---	---	---	16	70	.45
	1953	105	15	6	126	10	61	---	---	---	---	---	14	41	.26
						Table 63.- Nonfat dry milk solids									
	1952	863	42	1	906	128	39	52	38	23	9	---	12	7/711	4.6
	1953	1,200	128	---	1,328	74	33	38	466	146	574	---	10	7/636	4.0
	7/ (Revised) Excludes 10 million pounds sold domestically by USDA for animal feed in 1950; 17 million pounds in 1951; 7 million pounds in 1952; and 1 million pounds in 1953.														
	Table 64.- Ice cream (See completely revised table, Supplement page 53)														

Continued -

ERS-69

Table and page number	Year	Supply: Production	Supply: Beginning commercial stocks	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total supply	Distribution: Ending commercial stocks	Distribution: Commercial exports and shipments	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Beginning stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Ending stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Deliveries	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Net purchases for export	Distribution: Other (see footnote)	Domestic disappearance: Military	Domestic disappearance: Civilian	Civilian per capita
		Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
	Table 65.- Total milk and fluid milk and cream (See completely revised table, Supplement page 54)														
	Table 66.- Total dairy products, milk fat														
Tables 60-67 Dairy products Pages 204-211 - Continued	1952	4,540	121	26	4,687	173	32	3	8	4/	5	a/132	103	4,242	27.3
	1953	4,748	173	19	4,940	114	33	8	281	27	300	a/130	99	4,264	26.9
	a/ Fed to calves.														
	Table 67.- Total dairy products, nonfat solids														
	1949	10,530	3/185	15	10,730	155	204	16	249	58	291	a/2,999	184	6,897	46.1
	1950	10,557	155	20	10,732	117	124	249	262	319	332	a/3,004	73	7,082	46.5
	1951	10,381	117	24	10,522	166	164	262	50	192	-20	a/2,910	148	7,154	46.7
	1952	10,404	166	55	10,625	280	118	50	37	22	9	a/2,658	158	7,402	47.6
	1953	10,937	280	21	11,238	187	116	37	523	150	636	a/2,785	137	7,377	46.6
	a/ Fed to animals or wasted.														
	Table 68.- Butter (actual weight) a/														
	1952	1,417	24	5/	1,441	64	2	13/3	13/9	---	6	---	38	1,331	8.6
	1953	1,647	64	5/	1,711	30	2	13/9	252	24	267	---	43	1,369	8.6
	a/ Correction in 1951: Military 52 million pounds.														
	Table 69.- Lard and rendered pork fat a/														
	1952	2,886	104	7	2,997	211	689	---	---	---	---	b/262	14	1,822	11.7
	1953	2,368	211	8/	2,579	72	465	---	2	11	13	b/256	6	1,767	11.2
	a/ Ending commercial stocks: 1943, 161 million pounds; 1944, 122 million pounds.														
	b/ Use in margarine, shortening, and nonfood products.														
	Table 70.- Margarine (actual weight)														
Tables 68-73 Fats and oils Pages 212-216	1953	1,292	6/-3	1,295	9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30	1,256	7.9
	Table 71.- Shortening														
	1953	1,675	94	7/	1,769	94	7	---	---	9	9	---	62	1,597	10.1
	Table 72.- Other edible fats and oils														
	1937	2,242	699	432	a/3,797	788	37	---	---	---	---	b/202	---	c/852	6.5
	....														
	1952	4,958	901	46	a/6,123	858	640	1	276	22	297	b/554	15	c/1,339	8.6
	1953	5,386	858	47	a/6,502	664	622	276	949	43	716	b/511	15	c/1,484	9.4
	a/ Includes nonfood oils used in food products: 424 million pounds in 1937; 218 in 1952; 211 in 1953.														
	b/ Nonfood uses of food oils.														
	c/ Excludes quantities used in shortening and margarine: 1,918 million pounds in 1937; 2,421 in 1952; 2,488 in 1953.														

Continued -

Table and page number	Year	Supply: Production	Supply: Beginning commercial stocks	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total supply	Distribution: Ending commercial stocks	Distribution: Commercial exports and shipments	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Beginning stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Ending stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Deliveries	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Net purchases for export	Distribution: Other (see footnote)	Domestic disappearance: Military	Domestic disappearance: Civilian	Domestic disappearance: Civilian per capita
		Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
						Table 73.- Total food fats and oils (fat content basis)									
Tables 68-73 Fats and oils Pages 212-216 - Continued	1937	5,391	942	443	a/7,200	926	211	---	---	---	---	b/202	---	5,863	44.9
	....														
	1952	8,985	1,141	53	a/10,397	1,236	1,347	3	283	22	302	b/579	151	6,787	43.6
	1953	9,080	1,236	47	a/10,574	872	1,103	283	1,154	82	953	b/528	141	6,977	44.1

a/ Includes nonfood oils used in food products: 424 million pounds in 1937; 218 in 1952; 211 in 1953.
b/ Nonfood use of food oils.

						Table 74.- Fruits used fresh									
						A.- Citrus fruits									
	1952	7,729	---	21	7,750	---	843	---	---	---	---	---	122	6,785	43.6
	1953	7,808	---	37	7,845	---	995	---	---	---	---	---	121	6,729	42.5
						B.- Apples (Commercial only)									
	1953	3,196	963	83	4,242	955	59	---	---	---	---	---	51	3,177	20.1
						C.- Other fruits									
	1952	4,287	61	3,078	7,426	68	190	---	---	---	---	---	49	7,119	45.8
	1953	4,181	8/140	3,066	7,387	8/176	171	---	---	---	---	---	47	6,993	44.2
						D.- Total fruit									
	1952	15,306	1,122	3,167	19,595	1,031	1,150	---	---	---	---	---	228	17,186	110.5
	1953	15,185	8/1,103	3,186	19,474	8/1,131	1,225	---	---	---	---	---	219	16,899	106.8

8/ Beginning 1953 includes grape stocks.

						Table 75.- Canned fruits									
Tables 74-78 Fruits Pages 217-224	1952	2,780	1,930	664	5,374	1,726	138	---	---	2	2	---	305	3,203	20 6
	1953	2,876	1,710	710	5,296	1,734	143	---	---	2	2	---	130	3,287	20.8
						Table 76.- Canned fruit juices (excluding frozen)									
	1948	2,458	309	339	3,106	278	176	---	---	---	---	---	8/132	2,520	17.1
	1949	2,101	278	362	2,741	160	232	---	---	---	---	---	79	2,270	15.2
	1950	2,072	160	365	2,597	294	209	---	---	---	---	---	29	2,065	13.6
	1951	2,399	294	372	3,065	421	271	---	---	---	---	---	168	2,205	14.4
	1952	1,866	421	445	2,732	242	261	---	---	---	---	---	94	2,135	13.7
	1953	1,925	229	592	2,746	221	278	---	---	---	---	---	59	2,188	13.8
						Table 77.- Frozen fruits and fruit juices									
	1953	1,254	455	12	1,721	569	17	---	---	---	---	---	33	1,102	7.0
						Table 78.- Dried fruit									
	1951	947	94	51	1,092	87	308	---	---	---	---	a/21	6	670	4.3
	1952	918	87	39	1,044	102	272	---	---	---	---	---	15	655	4.2
	1953	861	102	50	1,013	113	200	---	---	---	---	---	10/15	685	4.3

a/ Nonfood use.
10/ Includes quantities for civilian feeding in areas occupied by our Armed Forces: (add) 1953, 2 million pounds.

Continued -

Table and page number	Year	Supply: Production	Supply: Beginning commercial stocks	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total supply	Distribution: Ending commercial stocks	Distribution: Commercial exports and shipments	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Beginning stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Ending stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Deliveries	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Net purchases for export	Distribution: Other (see footnote)	Domestic disappearance: Military	Domestic disappearance: Civilian	Domestic disappearance: Civilian per capita
		Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
		Table 79.- Vegetables, commercial for fresh market													
	1952	23,427	422	512	24,361	437	576	---	---	---	---	a/653	380	22,315	143.5
	1953	24,927	437	492	25,856	728	633	---	---	---	---	a/1,198	345	22,952	145.0
	a/ Not marketed or used for processing.														
		Table 80.- Canned vegetables, commercial pack													
	1948	5,903	4,243	38	10,184	4,333	121	3	---	2	-1	---	246	5,485	37.3
	1949	6,102	4,333	39	10,474	4,436	107	---	---	1	1	---	212	5,718	38.2
	....														
	1952	7,318	4,540	71	11,929	4,952	145	---	---	2	2	---	463	6,367	40.9
	1953	7,186	4,888	71	12,145	5,074	190	---	---	---	---	---	257	6,624	41.8
		Table 81.- Canned baby foods													
	1953	666	231	---	897	278	9	---	---	---	---	---	---	610	3.9 a/54.4
	a/ Per child under 3 years.														
	Table 82.- Canned soups - No additional data are available														
		Table 83.- Frozen vegetables													
Tables 79-87 Vegetables Pages 225-232	1953	1,077	535	---	1,612	695	10	---	---	---	---	---	69	838	5.3
		Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Lb.
		Table 84.- Potatoes													
	1952	349.1	115.3	3.2	467.6	134.2	6.8	---	---	---	---	a/60.3	9.4	b/255.5	99
	1953	373.7	134.2	2.8	510.7	140.6	6.0	---	---	---	---	a/83.4	9.2	b/269.9	102
	a/ Feed, seed, waste, and nonfood. b/ Excludes quantities canned: 1.4 million bushels in 1952; 1.6 in 1953.														
		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	Lb.
		Table 85.- Sweetpotatoes													
	1952	28,532	8,949	---	37,481	8,458	120	---	---	---	---	a/5,999	196	b/19,828	7.0
	1953	33,974	8,458	---	42,432	9,542	129	---	---	---	---	a/6,259	125	b/23,577	8.2
	a/ Seed, feed, and waste. Quantity used for seed: 1,856 thousand bushels in 1952; 1,983 in 1953. b/ Excludes quantities canned: 2,880 thousand bushels in 1952; 2,800 in 1953.														

Continued -

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION TABLES -CONTINUED

Table and page number	Year	Supply: Production	Supply: Beginning commercial stocks	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total supply	Distribution: Ending commercial stocks	Distribution: Commercial exports and shipments	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Beginning stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Ending stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Deliveries	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Net purchases for export	Distribution: Other (see footnote)	Domestic disappearance: Military	Domestic disappearance: Civilian	Domestic disappearance: Civilian per capita
		Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
						Table 86.- Dry edible beans (cleaned basis)									
Tables 79-87 Vegetables Pages 225-232 - Continued	1950	1,513	1,335	35	2,883	999	164	479	683	43	247	a/155	19	1,299	8.5
	1951	1,588	999	13	2,600	1,129	233	683	401	76	-206	a/150	76	1,218	7.9
	1952	1,501	1,129	23	2,653	992	440	401	211	5	-185	a/122	39	1,245	8.0
	1953	1,676	992	28	2,696	1,115	318	211	39	26	-146	a/142	41	1,226	7.7
	a/ Seed.														
						Table 87.- Dry field peas (cleaned basis)									
	1951	352	90	7	449	112	62	---	---	---	---	a/147	23	105	.7
	1952	238	112	10	360	77	51	---	---	---	---	a/144	12	76	.5
	1953	297	77	9	383	80	53	---	---	---	---	a/155	10	85	.5
	a/ Feed, seed, and waste.														
		Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Lb.
						Table 88.- Wheat									
	1951	981	1,002	27	2,010	853	302	---	---	a/152	---	b/180	34	489	192
	1952	1,299	853	32	2,184	1,106	370	---	---	a/43	---	b/170	14	481	186
	1953	1,169	1,106	6	2,281	1,333	230	---	---	a/43	---	b/188	14	473	179
	a/ Of this quantity, 5 million bushels is flour in 1951; 2 in 1952; 1 in 1953. b/ Nonfood.														
Tables 88-94 Grains Pages 233-239		1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Lb.
						Table 89.- Flour, wheat									
	1951	230,472	---	50	a/230,434	---	b/	---	---	2,103	---	---	4,815	200,800	131
	1952	229,273	---	43	a/229,228	---	b/	---	---	874	---	---	4,918	201,581	130
	1953	223,282	---	88	a/223,282	---	b/	---	---	596	---	---	4,642	199,380	126

a/ Excludes 88,000 cwt. of breakfast food produced in the milling industry.
b/ Data for items are as follows:

	1951	1952	1953
Commercial exports			
Flour	20,856	20,023	16,751
Other products	198	248	243
Shipments to Territories	1,662	1,584	1,670

Continued -

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION TABLES -CONTINUED

Table and page number	Year	Supply: Production	Supply: Beginning commercial stocks	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total supply	Distribution: Ending commercial stocks	Distribution: Commercial exports and shipments	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Beginning stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Ending stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Deliveries	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Net purchases for export	Distribution: Other (see footnote)	Domestic disappearance: Military	Domestic disappearance: Civilian	Domestic disappearance: Civilian per capita
		Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Lb.
						Table 90.- Rye									
	1952	16.0	15.7	2.1	33.8	9.2	4.5	---	---	---	---	a/14.7	---	5.4	1.9
	1953	18.0	9.2	15.9	43.1	21.5	.5	---	---	---	---	a/15.9	---	5.2	1.8
	a/ Nonfood use.														
		Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
						Table 91.- Rice (milled)									
	1953	3,162	94	---	3,256	44	1,645	---	---	---	---	a/257	383	927	5.9
	a/ Nonfood use.														
		Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Lb.
						Table 92.- Corn, grain only									
	1950	2,760	2,686	1	a/2,837	2,610	b/103	---	---	---	---	c/2,593	2	139	51.2
	1951	2,617	2,610	1	a/2,871	2,357	b/109	---	---	---	---	c/2,620	3	139	50.8
	1952	2,977	2,357	1	a/2,777	2,558	b/106	---	---	---	---	c/2,532	3	136	49.2
Tables 88-94 Grains Pages 233-239 - Continued	1953	2,870	2,558	1	a/2,753	2,676	b/138	---	---	---	---	c/2,476	3	136	48.2
	a/ Total use in year. b/ Includes USDA deliveries. c/ Other than food.														
						Table 93.- Oats									
	1952	1,260	913	68	a/1,382	859	b/4	---	---	---	---	c/1,344	1	33	6.9 d/3.4
	1953	1,216	859	89	a/1,323	841	b/5	---	---	---	---	c/1,283	1	34	6.9 d/3.4
	a/ Total use in year. b/ Includes USDA deliveries. c/ Other than food. d/ Oat food products.														
						Table 94.- Barley									
	1952	226	203	19	a/284	164	b/33	---	---	---	---	c/237	8	6	1.8 d/1.3
	1953	241	164	37	a/265	177	b/16	---	---	---	---	c/237	6	6	1.8 d/1.3
	a/ Total use in year. b/ Includes USDA deliveries. c/ Other than food. d/ Malt equivalent.														

Continued -

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION TABLES -CONTINUED

Table and page number	Year	Supply: Production	Supply: Beginning commercial stocks	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total supply	Supply: Ending commercial stocks	Distribution: Commercial exports and shipments	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Beginning stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Ending stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Deliveries	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Net purchases for export	Distribution: Other (see footnote)	Domestic disappearance: Military	Domestic disappearance: Civilian	Domestic disappearance: Civilian per capita
		1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Lb.
						Table 95.- Sugar, cane and beet, raw value									
Table 95 Sugar Page 240	1952	2,102	1,763	a/3,897	b/2,004 9,766	1,621	29	---	---	---	---	---	117	7,999	c/96.1
	1953	2,375	1,621	a/3,881	b/2,249 10,126	1,693	31	---	---	---	---	---	97	8,305	c/96.8

a/ Receipts from foreign sources.
b/ Receipts from Territories.
c/ Refined basis. Adjusted for change in invisible stocks.

Note: Estimates of total civilian disappearance adjusted for changes in invisible stocks are as follows (in thousand tons, raw basis): 1952, 7,992; 1953, 8,200.

		Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
						Table 96.- Coffee (In terms of green beans)									
Tables 96-98 Beverages Pages 241-243	1952	---	447	2,670	3,117	475	10	---	---	---	---	---	69	2,563	16.5
	1953	---	475	2,772	3,247	530	12	---	---	---	---	---	69	2,636	16.7
						Table 97.- Tea									
	1952	---	48	93	141	42	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	97	.6
	1953	---	42	108	150	44	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	104	.7
						Table 98.- Cocoa beans									
	1953	---	6	667	673	9	4	---	---	---	---	---	5	655	4.1
						Table 99.- Tree nuts									
	1952	401	---	311	712	---	18	---	---	---	---	a/	5/	694	4.4

a/ Data for other items shown are as follows:

Loss in shelling	440
Domestic disappearance (shelled basis):	
Civilian	254
Per capita	1.6

						Table 100.- Peanuts									
Tables 99-100 Nuts Pages 244-245	1952	a/940	231	10/	1,171	235	2	---	---	---	---	b/	7	694	4.4
	1953	a/1,093	235	10/	1,328	160	165	---	---	---	---	b/	7	705	4.4

a/ Production picked and threshed, farmers' stock basis: 1952, 1,366; 1953, 1,588.
b/ Data for other items are as follows:

	1952	1953
Adjustment	20	11
Seed, feed, and farm loss	77	80
Crushed for oil	136	200

Pages 246 and 247, Table 101.- Spices: Imports for consumption

Item	1953	Item	1953
	1,000 pounds		1,000 pounds
Anise seed	320	Mace	583
Capsicum	6,561	Mustard	23,282
Caraway seed	6,180	Nutmegs	3,900
Cassia	12,535	Paprika	8,138
Celery seed	2,507	Pepper, black and white a/	29,985
Cinnamon	221	Pimento (Allspice)	1,506
Cloves	1,894	Poppy seed	6,976
Coriander seed	1,407	Sage	1,549
Cummin seed	2,582	Tonka beans	493
Fennel seed	507	Turmeric	1,531
Fenugreek seed	1,217	Vanilla beans	1,662
Ginger root	3,468	Other spices	1,592

a/ Revision in 1952, 28,046 thousand pounds.

Page 248, Table 102.- Spices: Imports for consumption and apparent per capita consumption

Item	1952	1953
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Imports for consumption	118,233	120,596
Mustard seed produced in U. S. for consumption	19,219	15,477
Domestic exports	1,943	1,875
Shipments to Territories	221	275
Apparent domestic consumption	135,288	133,923
	Pounds	Pounds
Apparent per capita consumption	.8	.8

Page 208, Table 64 (Revised).- Ice cream: Supply and distribution, 1909-53

Year	Net milk used				Product weight			
	Production 1/	Domestic disappearance			Production 2/	Domestic disappearance		
		Military	Civilian			Military	Civilian	
			Total	Per capita			Total	Per capita
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Pounds
1909	337	---	337	3.7	141	---	141	1.5
1910	428	---	428	4.6	179	---	179	1.9
1911	516	---	516	5.4	216	---	216	2.3
1912	607	---	607	6.3	254	---	254	2.6
1913	695	---	695	7.0	291	---	291	3.0
1914	808	---	808	8.0	338	---	338	3.4
1915	930	---	930	9.1	389	---	389	3.8
1916	1,052	---	1,052	10.2	440	---	440	4.3
1917	1,195	---	1,195	11.4	500	---	500	4.8
1918	1,606	---	1,606	15.2	672	---	672	6.3
1919	1,718	---	1,718	16.1	719	---	719	6.8
1920	1,924	---	1,924	17.8	805	---	805	7.5
1921	1,969	---	1,969	17.9	824	---	824	7.5
1922	2,146	---	2,146	19.2	898	---	898	8.0
1923	2,407	---	2,407	21.2	1,007	---	1,007	8.9
1924	2,381	---	2,381	20.6	1,003	---	1,003	8.7
1925	2,722	---	2,722	23.2	1,128	---	1,128	9.6
1926	2,703	---	2,703	22.7	1,120	---	1,120	9.4
1927	2,882	---	2,882	23.9	1,182	---	1,182	9.8
1928	2,944	---	2,944	24.1	1,194	---	1,194	9.8
1929	3,301	---	3,301	26.7	1,303	---	1,303	10.6
1930	3,040	---	3,040	24.4	1,201	---	1,201	9.6
1931	2,677	---	2,677	21.3	1,064	---	1,064	8.5
1932	1,989	---	1,989	15.7	789	---	789	6.2
1933	1,895	---	1,895	14.9	760	---	760	6.0
1934	2,245	---	2,245	17.5	900	---	900	7.0
1935	2,565	---	2,565	19.9	1,030	---	1,030	8.0
1936	3,054	---	3,054	23.5	1,215	---	1,215	9.4
1937	3,442	---	3,442	26.4	1,368	---	1,368	10.5
1938	3,378	---	3,378	25.7	1,346	---	1,346	10.2
1939	3,625	---	3,625	27.3	1,437	---	1,437	10.8
1940	3,819	---	3,819	28.5	1,501	---	1,501	11.2
1941	4,647	124	4,523	33.8	1,842	49	1,793	13.4
1942	5,455	268	5,187	38.9	2,186	107	2,079	15.6
1943	4,523	521	4,002	30.6	1,910	220	1,690	12.9
1944	4,730	424	4,306	33.0	2,020	181	1,839	14.1
1945	5,176	339	4,837	37.0	2,166	142	2,024	15.5
1946	8,201	186	8,015	57.1	3,269	74	3,195	22.8
1947	7,533	101	7,432	51.4	2,903	39	2,864	19.8
1948	6,722	101	6,621	45.0	2,721	41	2,680	18.2
1949	6,821	123	6,698	44.8	2,651	48	2,603	17.4
1950	6,894	131	6,763	44.4	2,633	50	2,583	17.0
1951	7,001	244	6,757	44.1	2,719	95	2,624	17.1
1952	7,525	281	7,244	46.6	2,840	106	2,734	17.6
1953 3/	7,840	264	7,576	47.9	2,911	98	2,813	17.8

1/ The net amount of milk (equivalent) used in making ice cream (fat solids basis) has been estimated annually beginning with 1916 by the Agricultural Marketing Service on the basis of total quantity of milk fat used in ice cream and deducting approximate quantities supplied in the form of butter and condensed whole milk. (These quantities are included in the tables on butter and evaporated and condensed whole milk.) Approximate allowance for this duplication was made for the years prior to 1916 on basis of the magnitude of duplication in 1924-29 and the estimated quantity of ice cream produced 1909-15.

2/ Output 1909-15 approximated on basis of Census of Manufactures for 1914 and revised AMS estimates for 1916-39; 1940 to date, as published by the Agricultural Marketing Service in Production of Manufactured Dairy Products. Production reported in gallons, converted to pounds assuming a gallon of ice cream weighed 4.7 pounds through 1942, 4.64 pounds in 1943, 4.54 pounds in 1944-45, and increasing weights to 4.8 pounds by 1952.

3/ Preliminary.

Page 209, Table 65 (Revised).- Total milk and fluid milk and cream: Supply and distribution, 1924-53 1/

Year	Supply				Distribution												
									Department of Agriculture					Total milk		Use as fluid milk and cream	
														Civilian consumption			Civilian consumption
	Production 2/	Beginning commercial stocks	Imports	Total supply	Ending commercial stocks	Commercial exports and shipments	Fed to calves	Other uses 3/	Beginning stocks	Ending stocks	Deliveries	Net purchases for export	Military	Total	Per capita 4/	Military	Total	Per capita 5/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Pounds	Billion pounds	Billion pounds	Pounds
1924	93,660	1,655	1,405	96,720	2,266	830	2,742	40	---	---	---	---	---	90,842	785	---	38.9	336
1925	94,940	2,266	1,297	98,503	2,179	666	2,784	40	---	---	---	---	---	92,834	790	---	39.6	337
1926	97,404	2,179	1,480	101,063	1,637	537	2,856	40	---	---	---	---	---	95,991	807	---	40.2	338
1927	99,018	1,637	1,445	102,100	1,956	484	2,901	40	---	---	---	---	---	96,719	801	---	40.6	336
1928	99,367	1,956	1,276	102,599	2,159	519	2,944	60	---	---	---	---	---	96,917	793	---	41.2	337
1929	102,133	2,159	1,140	105,432	3,053	513	3,012	60	---	---	---	---	---	98,794	800	---	42.0	340
1930	102,984	3,053	902	106,939	2,611	454	2,986	40	---	---	---	---	---	100,848	808	---	42.1	337
1931	105,629	6/2,805	664	109,098	1,713	442	2,997	---	---	---	---	---	---	103,946	826	---	42.1	335
1932	106,310	1,713	582	108,605	1,558	339	2,859	---	---	---	---	---	---	103,849	820	---	42.9	339
1933	107,162	1,558	495	109,215	3,806	292	2,878	---	---	---	---	---	---	102,239	803	---	42.9	337
1934	104,021	3,806	491	108,318	2,404	322	2,638	---	---	---	---	---	---	102,904	803	---	41.3	322
1935	103,605	2,404	958	106,967	2,096	343	2,676	---	---	---	---	---	---	101,852	790	---	42.0	326
1936	104,710	2,096	829	107,635	3,069	301	2,755	---	---	---	---	---	---	101,510	782	---	42.8	330
1937	104,208	3,069	848	108,125	2,353	321	2,724	---	---	---	---	---	---	102,727	787	---	43.2	331
1938	108,107	2,353	572	111,032	4,442	373	2,850	---	---	---	---	---	---	103,367	785	---	43.3	329
1939	108,992	4,442	602	114,036	2,721	417	2,967	---	---	---	---	---	---	107,931	813	---	44.1	332
1940	111,512	2,721	344	114,577	2,681	742	2,994	---	---	---	---	---	---	108,160	807	---	44.3	331
1941	117,088	2,681	276	120,045	4,887	994	3,124	---	---	743	1,998	2,741	2,497	105,802	791	0.4	44.7	334
1942	120,433	4,887	635	125,955	2,016	505	3,294	---	743	1,976	4,173	5,406	5,248	109,486	821	.9	47.2	354
1943	118,517	2,016	303	120,836	2,287	315	3,276	---	1,976	4,665	5,072	7,761	10,579	96,618	740	1.7	48.5	371
1944	118,123	2,287	127	120,537	1,786	377	3,258	---	4,665	1,006	6,436	2,777	14,270	98,069	753	1.7	49.6	381
1945	120,628	1,786	169	122,583	1,816	708	3,290	---	1,006	2,391	4,461	5,846	9,221	101,702	777	1.3	52.2	399
1946	118,697	1,816	344	120,857	2,723	1,222	3,228	---	2,391	189	4,841	2,639	2,255	108,790	775	.7	54.6	389
1947	118,114	2,723	167	121,004	2,659	3,715	3,194	---	189	15	694	520	1,319	109,597	758	.4	53.3	369
1948	113,671	2,659	235	116,565	3,587	2,708	3,064	---	15	2	284	271	1,875	105,060	714	.4	52.3	355
1949	117,003	6/3,601	315	120,919	2,988	2,581	3,163	---	2	2,370	96	2,464	1,397	108,326	724	.4	52.6	352
1950	117,302	2,988	548	120,838	3,126	1,202	3,286	---	2,370	1,637	1,003	270	1,620	111,334	731	.5	53.2	349
1951	115,341	3,126	579	119,046	3,537	1,610	3,450	---	1,637	70	862	-705	2,915	108,239	707	.9	53.9	358
1952	115,597	3,537	787	119,921	4,842	900	3,349	---	70	198	10	138	2,741	107,951	694	.9	54.7	352
1953 7/	121,519	4,842	593	126,954	3,254	922	3,337		198	7,384	692	7,878	2,593	108,970	688	.9	55.4	350

1/ Milk equivalent of milk and cream and manufactured dairy products, including butter, computed on basis of fat content.
2/ Production on farms plus allowance for milk produced by cows not on farms.
3/ Milk equivalent of butter used in making margarine.
4/ Approximations to the per capita consumption levels for total milk from 1909-23 are as follows:

1909 ..... 759 pounds	1912 ..... 752 pounds	1915 ..... 739 pounds	1918 ..... 716 pounds	1921 ..... 757 pounds
1910 ..... 748 pounds	1913 ..... 743 pounds	1916 ..... 737 pounds	1919 ..... 724 pounds	1922 ..... 772 pounds
1911 ..... 739 pounds	1914 ..... 736 pounds	1917 ..... 718 pounds	1920 ..... 726 pounds	1923 ..... 777 pounds

5/ Approximations to the per capita consumption levels for fluid milk and cream from 1909-23 are as follows:

1909 ..... 343 pounds	1912 ..... 355 pounds	1915 ..... 318 pounds	1918 ..... 361 pounds	1921 ..... 346 pounds
1910 ..... 315 pounds	1913 ..... 342 pounds	1916 ..... 315 pounds	1919 ..... 335 pounds	1922 ..... 342 pounds
1911 ..... 301 pounds	1914 ..... 321 pounds	1917 ..... 328 pounds	1920 ..... 348 pounds	1923 ..... 328 pounds

6/ Cold-storage holdings of cream included beginning January 1, 1931; condensed milk (bulk) beginning January 1, 1949.
7/ Preliminary.

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